PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 6.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,556.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
31st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10519		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7908		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
" 17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st M'a	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER!

At Special Rates,

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
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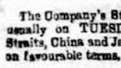
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Genoa	440	704	350	560	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	366	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1138	570	*990	462	809
Karachi	44	"	40	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
B. Trafford Hall	...	...	...	Nov. 10
O. City of Glasgow ...	...	...	...	Nov. 21
O. City of London ...	...	Nov. 7	...	Nov. 28
O. City of Manchester...	...	Nov. 16	...	Dec. 5
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	...
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	...	Dec. 18
				1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14	...	Jan. 5
		1909.	1909.	
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	...
O. City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 22	Mch. 23	...
O. City of London ...	..	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	...
O. City of Manchester.	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi....	...	Mch. 25	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
O. City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	...	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

O.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	3171	Mon 2nd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & Co*
DUMRA	1,695	Tues. 5th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171	Fri, 6th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Fuseh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

31st October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CORANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KORNEUBURG	4,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908
PRAGA	3,505	G. Giffuther	16th Dec.	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	C. Bergoglian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

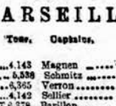
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	7,893	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Samson House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	9124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	8091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	9124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 803
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hot at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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COX & CO..

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Hamburg.	Madan, Deli (Sumatra).	Poochow
Bombay.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Talny)	Nazuki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
POOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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J. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PERFECT LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW
UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
" 24 " " " 38

PIANOS LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW
UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
" 24 " " " 38

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,
Rs. 1,500.
Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

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PEARSE & CO.

HOT BREAKFAST, TIFFIN AND DINNER.
Dinners-a-la-Carte.
ICES, TEA, COFFEE, BEST WINES AND SPIRITS.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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SHIP BISCUIT.

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GLUTEN BISCUITS

PREPARED ON THE BEST MEDICAL FORMULA.
THE ONLY FOOD FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS
at Rs. 2 per lb.

PEARSE AND Co,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

Isle of Man Tourist Trophy Race.

THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF

British Dunlops

1908.

THE "FOUR-INCH" RACE.
Mr. W. Watson on a HUTTON car fitted with
Dunlops - - First.
Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Second.
Mr. A. E. George on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Third.

INTERNATIONAL AUTO-CYCLE TOURIST TROPHY RACE.
Mr. J. Marshall on a 3½ h.p. single-cylinder TRIUMPH fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

MULTI-CYLINDER CLASS.
Mr. H. Reed on a 5 h.p. twin-cylinder DOT fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

"BRITISH IS BEST."

THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

OUR attention having been drawn to the practice of some retail merchants who offer our TEAS at lower prices than our wholesale rates, handing to purchasers wrapped up packages containing tins of one pound size, which upon examination prove to be imitations or entirely different teas, we ask purchasers to examine their goods before buying and insist upon having

LIPTONS TEAS.

We are attempting to protect purchasers by using varnished labels—the design being the same—and using wrappers of transparent colour to allow the inside label to be seen. These new labels and wrappers are now being sent out from our Bombay Branch.

Our 3 STANDARD BLENDS for India

YELLOW LABEL priced on tin 1 Rupee, 2 annas per lb. tin.
BLUE LABEL " " 1 " " "
RED LABEL " " 12 annas. " "

are sold to dealers at higher rates than any imitation teas which may be offered in lieu of LIPTONS, but our blends retain their distinctive high class character, irrespective of high garden prices for the specially selected teas that we use in blending; and selling prices to the public have not been increased.

No other firm has the purchasing power or special organization for giving the public value for money.

LIPTONS

LARGEST TEA MERCHANTS
AND
PURE FOOD SUPPLIERS IN THE WORLD.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS,
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ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of JAVA SUGAR, per s. s. "QUEDA," from JAVA are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on 31st October, and will discharge in Dock.

(2). Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3). The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., *Agents.*

BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Bombay, 30th October, 1908.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. J. T. B. D. SEWELL, District Superintendent, Police, Central Provinces, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned by the 30th November, 1909, after which date no claims will be entertained.

R. A. D. SEWELL, Jalna, Deccan, Executor for the Estate.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WG. MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on production of Share Certificates, a FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 250 each will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the register on the 23rd inst., and on and after MONDAY, 9th November, 1908, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (Standard time), at the registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Outram Road.

KAVASJI K. MEHTA, Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1908.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Company's Board of Directors the Public are hereby notified that on and after the 1st Proximo, the undermentioned HALF-ANNA FARES will be ABOLISHED; viz:—

(1). ½ anna direct Fare between Bori Bunde and Crawford Market.

(2). ½ anna Transfer Fares for children all over the Company's System.

A. G. CRISP, Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1908.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1909.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to 5 P.M., on the 30th November, 1908, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores:—

Castor Oil, Kerosine Oils in bulk and in tins, Lubricating Oils for Cylinder and Axle, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, &c.

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the Undersigned.

H. J. DUNLOP, Store-keeper, H. H. The N.G.S. Rys. Co., Ltd.

SECUNDERABAD, 22nd OCTOBER, 1908.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY, INDIA.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEAD of the Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India. Engagement for five years. Salary Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 800 per mensem. Full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned. Applications should be made so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 30th November, 1908.

D. E. WACHA, Provisional Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, India.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MANUEL FRANCIS PINTO, late Engine Driver Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Rutlam, Portuguese.

WILLIAM FRANCIS JARDINE, late Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier, Castle Rock, European.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA D'ALMEIDA, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.

JAMNADAS KHUSHALDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

JOHN EMANUEL FRANKLIN, late Carriage Examiner, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Mhow, Eurasian.

EDWARD HORLEY alias BANVARD, late Bookmaker, Bombay, European.

EMILY BRUELLA HORLEY alias BANVARD, widow of Mr. Edward Horley alias Vanvard, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

JOHN WASHINGTON CHARTERS COATES, late Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, European.

CHARLES EDWARD PAREER, late Marine Biological Surveyor, Bombay, European.

MOGUL ABDOOL HAH ALIF, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

BRUCILLA HELEN SUSSEX, a minor late of Lucknow, European Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period no Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER, Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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LAST NIGHT

ELLIS OPERA CO.

(By special arrangement with MAURICE E. BANDMANN.)

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
LAST MATINEE.
THE GEISHA, 5 P.M.
LAST NIGHT.
THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER.

By Special request.
Prices, Rs. 1, 2, 1. Boxes, Rs. 40.
Plan at ROSE and CO.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY 1st Nov. TO-MORROW, SUNDAY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN will present West's

OUR NAVY and OUR ARMY

in the following ORIGINAL & ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME:

BOYS at REEDHAM ORPHANAGE
A triumph of physical Drill.
STILL WORTHY OF HIS NAME,
An intensely dramatic picture.
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Shewing 8,000 troops marching past the Dewan of Napaul.
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A most humorous picture of a pug-dog.
THE ADVENTURES OF A SHORTSIGHTED CYCLIST.
THE RECENT WARWICK PAGEANT
Exhibiting a most clever country dance before Queen Elizabeth.
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A most effective pictorial story.
THE BARGAIN SALE,
An extremely amusing film received from London by the last mail.
YACHTS RACING IN A GALE.
All the above Pictures are new and are not duplicated in India.

NOTE—Times of Performance
7 P.M., to 8 P.M., 8-30 P.M. to 9-30 P.M., 10 P.M. to 11-15 P.M.
Prices.—Rs. 2, 1, as. 8 and as. 4.
LAST and ONLY PERFORMANCE.

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OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO NIGHT!
THE 31ST OCTOBER,
AND DAILY THEREAFTER.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF MOST GENUINE LIFE-LIKE SHOW IN INDIA.
EXCELS ALL OTHERS

When we will introduce for the first time to the Bombay Public.

THE CHRONOPHONE

Which projects Talking and Singing Animated Pictures.

A special command performance of the Chronophone was given before their most Gracious Majesties THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND at BUCKINGHAM PALACE, on April 14th 1907.

Don't miss to see the First Grand and attractive Programme.

Special Arrangements for PARDA LADIES.

Coronation Band in attendance.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. (S. T.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

	Rs.	a.
Reserved seats to sit 3	5	0
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2nd Class Chairs	0	8
3rd Class Benches	0	4
Purdah Ladies Box to hold 10... ...	20	0
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Children under 12 years and Soldiers in uniform half price to Reserved, 1st and 2nd Class only.

Reserved and Zenana Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

The Pavilion is fitted throughout with Electric Fans and Lights.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.
AND
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.

Under the distinguished patronage of
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The Hon. Mr. BASIL SCOTT, Chief Justice of Bombay.
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AND
The Committee of the St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds.

PROGRAMME.

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A play in one act entitled

"IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD."

Messrs. Blunt, Cooper, Jukes, Commander Vines and Mrs. Keene.

PART II.

'THE INCOGNITOS."

In their unique variety entertainment introducing—
The Tereadors Song from "Carmen."
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The Madujal from the "Mikado."
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Tosti's "My dreams."
"Love at the door" from "The Girl from Kays."
Harry Lander's latest London Success.
"The Wedding of the Sandy McNab."
Spanish Bolero.
"You know" from the "The Runaway Girl."
"The Cachuca from the Gondoliers."

PART III.

A dramatic sketch entitled

"A PAIR OF LUNATICS."

Representing an episode during the progress of a Fancy Dress Ball at the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. A. T. Cooper and Mrs. Paterson Brown, Accompaniments and incidental Music

BY

The Band of the Royal Scots with the kind permission of Colonel Bunbury and the Officers.

Box office now open at SOUNDY and Co., Ltd.
Dress Circle (4 front Rows) and Orchestra Stalls ... ... Rs. 5.
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The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
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THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

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TOM LIDDIARD.
NEW
BEJOU TROUBADOURS' GRAND
OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, November 2ND.

A GALAXY of JUVENILE TALENT.

DANCERS, SERIOS, BALLADISTS.

Comics and Special Artists.

This wonderful Troupe give nightly changes of programme including Pantomime, Burlesque and Light Operette.

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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

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THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER
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PRINCE OF PRESTIDIGITATORS.

He exemplifies the marvellous advance that has been made in Magic in recent years.

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ILLUSIONS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
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The Mystery of L'Hassa.
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PRICES—Rs. 4 Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Performance at 9-30 P. M.
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ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.
HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN.

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SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

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WILL GIVE A
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ON MONDAY, 2ND NOV. 1908, AT 9 P.M.
AT
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WHEN
LIEL-O-NEHAR,
An Urdu adaptation of Bulwer Lytton's
"NIGHT AND MORNING,"
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Which we offer for bought to
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Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
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Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mecnim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received as 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and Interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL MOTOR BOATS

AS SUPPLIED TO
H. M. The Ameer,
Saif Nawaz Jung, Hyderabad.
The Jaghirdar of Arni, etc.

Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
Speeds 7½ to 16 Miles.
Seating Capacity 7 to 10 Persons.
PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.
Complete with all Accessories.

Illustrated Sheet in Colors with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO ONE BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, *Manager, BOMBAY.*

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	36 0	55 5	39 4	33 0	66 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 6	56 13	40 13	34 0	65 10	49 0	3 13	30
35	31 5	53 6	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 9	41 10	35
40	36 11	66 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	45 16	70 7	66 13	...	72 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED an ENGINEER and SECRETARY for the Sukkur Municipality, Sind. Salary Rs.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000. ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

AGENTS WANTED. General Agents

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Budric 1,613 tons Captain G. J. Baldwin arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah with ballast and 4 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Weldenfels 3,569 tons Captain N. O. Oenker arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from New York with a general cargo and explosives.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer steamer Lhasa 950 tons Captain H. McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers,

THE steamer Reme 1,809 tons Captain Stockwell sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steamer Singu 1,912 tons Captain W. B. Morrison will sail to-day for Rangoon with the same bottom cargo,

THE Hall Line steamer Wersley Hall 2,338 tons Captain D. Jenkins will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Anchenarden 2,349 tons Captain W. Galloway will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Strathness 2,816 tons Captain J. Lament will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Calcutta 2,244 tons Captain D. Young sailed yesterday for Busrah with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy In the Stream.
R I M S Dalhousie ...Comdr ... Gadner .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 30.

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Abbotsford.....2852 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Budric.....1613 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Brasiliana .....2438 Tunblyn.....Cary Bros Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra.....1917 .....Kaselvura .....M M & Co
Fultala .....2702 Allen .....M M & Co
Frankley.....2618 Yelt .....T M & Co
Hydra.....860 Siquelard .....F F Campbell & Co
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2062 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihlit .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....2413 Smith .....The Bombay Co
Kenly.....2829 Wilson .....W & A G & Co
Loodiana .....2124 Ross .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Mamgon.....8279 Lowe.....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward.....The Bombay Co
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2946 White .....W & A G & Co
Scalda.....2428 Brown .....M M & Co
Seirstad.....607 Tanarge.....F F C & Co
Salsette .....3891 Levellen ...Aden ...31-10 P & O Co
Strathfillan.....2816 Hilton .....W & A G & Co
Urlana.....3384 Brooks .....N F.....M M & Co
Vauxhall .....2346 Bradboring.....Bombay Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto .....The Bombay Co
Wadington.....2659 Jarsen.....Standard Oil Co
Wildenfels.....3559 Oenker .....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date,	Agents.
A Clan Leslie	2490	Goodwin	C'gong	5-11	F M & Co
B Morocco	2477	Maclaren	Hull	3-11	F Muir & Co
C&R Liebtenfels	3623	Frerichs	Calcutta via K'chi	31-10	W & A G & Co
D&E W Hall	2238	Jenkins	K'chi	30-10	K N & Co
G Haidari	1563	De Lorme	Jeddah	3-11	B & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Busch	1-11	B & P S N Co
K Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	31-10	B & P SNCo
L Tous	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	4-11	Shah S N Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Marrison	Jeddah	30-10	Essaji & A M Jewanji
N Birkhall	2738	Jones	M'borough	3-11	S Smidt & Co
O Nadir	2041	Wright		6-11	T Morrison & Co
O Kaiser	1714	Pohlenz	Zanzibar	2-11	A Steamers
Q Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co

Offside L

Sarasvati	443	Ismail	repairing	Bo S N Co Ld	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	11-11 W & A G & Co
3	Walton Hall	3203	Leary	Genoa	K Nixon & Co
4	Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Kobe	3-11 N Y Kaisha
5	Florida	2029	Hurry	M'borough	7-11 J M & Co
7	Canara	3889	Wilgan	Antwerp	31-10 M M & Co
8	Roerber	3163	Toresti	Trieste	1-11 A L S N Co
9	City of Glasgow	4112	Greenho rn	K'chi	3-11 K Nixon & Co
12	Marmora	5239	Weston	London	7-11 P & O Co
14	Loana	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	30-10 M M & Co
15	Bullmba	1607	Chaffal	Busreh	2-11 M M & Co
16	Alavi	3324	Hill	Jeddah	4-11 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Shah Jehan.....2567 Harrison...Jeddah...N F...Essajee and A M Jewanjee

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Wildenfels s	Oenker	N York, Sept 24
30	Budric s	Baldwin	Jedah, Oct 15
	Arcadia s	Hayward	Aden, Oct 25

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Plassy (Trpt)	Notley	Southampton
	Reme s	Stockwell	Rangoon
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Calcutta s	Young	Busreh

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Singu, Morrison, for Rangoon.
" Worsley Hall, Jenkins, for Karachi.
" Strathness, Lament, for Calcutta.
" Auchenarden, Galloway, for Karachi.

Steamer Wildenfels, for Colombo.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macfarlane, arrived at ... from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the ...ning of the 28th instant.
...e B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Mombassa, left Aden ... 29th instant.
...Clan Line Steamer Clan Graham, left Suez on ...ning of the 29th instant.
...Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from ...ft Aden on the 28th instant and is due here ...ning of the 3rd November.
... Co's steamer Persia, left Trieste on the ...and is due here on the 18th November.
... Co's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from ...ed at Colombo on the 30th instant.
...and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Doo ... Genoa left Aden on the 30th instant at ...ted to arrive on the night of the 4th ...
... Co's steamer Delta, with the China ... to arrive in Bombay at 8 p. m. on ...vember.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elaysia s—6,006 cwts mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—62 cwts turmeric, S Bhimjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elaysia s—50 bales aloefibre, T Purshotum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—400 cwts dillseed, Baner Krause.

FOR HAVRE.

Walton Hall s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 4,000 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 150 cwts horns, E Mohomed; 210 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy; 600 cwts musterseed, H Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Glasgow s—1,400 cwts horns, E Mohomed; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elaysia s—105 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 7,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,900 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elaysia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Walton Hall s—113 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1,800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 46 cases opium, P and O Co.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 cwts almonds, 2 cwts horns, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—120 bales cotton, Finlay Muire and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—1ST NOVEMBER, 1908.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
Hymns—429, 322, 178. (3).
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—429, 428, 447, 436.
Collections for—Catheral High School.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.

8 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.

Hours of Service.

Daily 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday.
11 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-15 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 221, 553, 420.
11 a. m.—Parade Service. Hymns 217, 438, 430.
5-30 p. m.—Children's School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 437, 428, 499.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Communion.—Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for—Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Festival of All Saints.

6-30 p. m.—Solemn Evensong.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany,
8 a. m.—Solemn Eucharist.
6-30 p. m.—Solemn Evensong.
Preacher The Venerable Archdeccon of Bombay.
Alms for the all Saints Community.
7 a. m.—Requein Celebration (Choral).
Alms for the Guild of All Souls.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service & Holy Communion.
Paraphrase—41.
Hymn.—403, 64, 495.
Paraphrase.—35.
Psalm.—103.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m. Matins, of Litany Plain.
8-45 a.m.—Holy Communion. (Choral).
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHUTE—Oct. 11, at 21 Draycott Place, the wife of Col. H. G. D. Shute, D. S. O., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AMBLER—MAHRINGER—Oct. 6, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, Charles Tasffe, Ambler, of Purulia, Bengal, to Madile, Rose Maria Mahringer, daughter of the late Herr Johann Mahringer, of Vienna.

HULTON—JACKSON—Oct. 8, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Henry Horne Hulton, lieutenant, Royal Field Art., of Barnfield, Weston, Southampton, to Isabel Hope Millicent, "Bee," daughter of James Jackson, J. P., D. L.

KILBY—POLLARD—Oct. 6, at St. Matthias Church, Torquay, Reginald George Kilby, Indian Civil Service, to Hazel Ermyntrude Miles Pollard, daughter of the late George Pollard, Esq.

MORROGH — WESTON—Oct. 10, at the Pro-Cathedral, Clifton, Edward Ryan Morrogh, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Frances Margaret, daughter of John Weston.

SWAYNE—PEACH—Oct 8, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Col. Eric J. E. Swayne, C.B., Governor of British Honduras, to Yda L. Peach, widow of the late Major Edmund Peach, Indian Army, daughter of Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, K.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

YOUNG—OGILVIE—Oct. 7, at St. Mary's Church, Woodbridge, Suffolk, George Herbert Young, 38th Dogras, Indian Army, second son of Col. G. Young, late 1st Goorkha Rifle, Indian Army, to Christine Marjorie, only daughter of G. Stuart Ogilvie.

DEATHS.

BRAND—Oct. 11, at Worthing, Cecil Braud, late lieutenant 2nd batt. Lancashire Fusiliers, son of the late Commender H. C. A. Brand, R. N., aged 28.

BULKLEY—Oct. 9, Wilhelmina Bulkley, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bulkley, Bombay Army, aged 69.

COCKBURN—Oct. 6, at 3 Laureston Place, Dover, Major-Gen. Charles Frederick Cockburn, late R. A., aged 78.

MEAD—Oct. 9, at 161 Gloucester Terrace, Henry Robert Mead, colonel Royal (late Madras) Engineers (retired), aged 72.

TOWNSHEND—Oct. 7, at E'oot Park, Hungerford, Berks, Lieut.-Col. Gerard P. Townshend, late the Lincolnshire Regt.

CHHINDWARA.

BEATH.

SEWELL—September 26, at Chhindwara, C. P., from cholera, J T. B. D. Sewell, D, S. P., fourth son of Colonel Fane Sewell, late I. S. C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'GRADY—October 20, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Edgar Stanvel O'Grady, of Jealgora, Jerrhia, Bengal, of a son.

VASSAL—October 17, at Allahabad, the wife of B. Vassel, of a son.

WELCHMAN—October 23, at Holy Trinity Parsonage, Bangalore, to the Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Welchman, a son.

DEATHS.

PITCHER—October 18, at his residence "Melbourn," Simla, of pneumonia, John Robert Pitcher, son of the late Robert Pitcher of the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, aged 58 years.

SHAND—October 19, at Madras, of enteric fever, Alexander Reid Shand, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, aged 46 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 3-2m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-42a.

Goa Coir and Oil Mills Company, 9 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 1, Bruce Lane, 4-40 p.m.

Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, 1, Bruce Lane, 5-10 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Elfis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets 6h. 6m. High water, 4-3m., 6-28a. Low water, 10-24m., 9-56a.

Bandmann's Theatre, Our Navy and Our Army.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 1st, First Quarter, 7h. 46-3 m.p.m.; Nov. 8th, Full Moon, 1h. 28-0m. p.m.; Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th, in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, November 2.—Fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown: Public holiday. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker." Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 5-23m., 5-37a. Low water, 0-32m., 11-39a.

Tuesday, November 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 6-45m., 7-14a. Low water, 1-41a.

Wednesday, November 4.—Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, Carter the Miracle Worker, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 7-54m., 8-29a. Low water, 1-22m., 2-31a.

Thursday, November 5.—New French Press Company, 7, Marine Street, 3 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 8-50m., 9-29a. Low water, 2-30m., 3-9a.

BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.—We have been asked to announce that to-morrow, Sunday, at 6-30 p.m., the Reverend McCheyne Patterson will preach at the Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Minstrel Troupe from the R. M. S. "Marmora" will give an Entertainment to-night commencing at 8-45 p.m. Admission is free. A collection will be made in aid of Institute Funds.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—Statement showing the attendance of patients at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary during the month of September:—Attendance 1,940, prevailing diseases malarial fevers, bronchitis and indigestion.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUSTS CASE.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, who, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, heard, in the Bombay High Court, the case regarding the trust funds and properties of the Parsi Punchayet, is expected to return from leave by the mail steamer of the 6th November. The two Judges will deliver their judgments probably on the 16th November.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.—Under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff of Bombay, Balliwalla's Victoria Theatrical Company will give a charity performance next Monday evening, in aid of the Hyderabad Relief fund, in Balliwalla's Grand Theatre, Tardeo. The piece selected for the occasion is "Liel-o-Nehak," an Urdu adaptation of Bulwer Lytton's "Night and Day." Mr. Balliwalla has been euphemistically styled the Indian Irving, and has in former years given many performances for charitable purposes.

THE FIRET VANIK CIVILIAN.—Mr. Dirajlal Dayabhoy Nanavati, the first Vanik who successfully passed the Indian Civil Service Examination last year, has left England for Bombay, where he is expected to arrive by the mail steamer of the 13th November. Arrangements are being made to give him a public entertainment and receptton in Bombay, for which purpose invitations have been issued in the names of the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Hirkisondas Narotamdas, Mr. Vishwanath Purbhuram, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya.

MOTOR-CAR PROSECUTION.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Sahibsing Jeswatsing a licensed motor-car driver with driving his car negligently and with not blowing the horn when it was necessary to do so. The evidence showed that the accused attempted to pass the level crossing gate at the Kennedy overbridge and drove his motor car from between a hack victoria and a horse. The animal took fright and bolted. The accused failed to blow the horn when approaching the level crossing. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koeber" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 A. M. to-morrow 1st proximo. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s. "Takasaki Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 P. M. on the 4th proximo. Parcel mail for Japan close at 2-30 P. M. the same day.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi, per extra s. s. "Shah Nasir," will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P. M. to-morrow, 1st proximo.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.—Information was given to the Police that on the 20th instant, Mr. Haridas Narandas, mehta of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Ismail had gone to the National Bank to pay Rs. 10,000. He was filling up the slip at the counter when he missed eight currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each from under his arm. On Thursday night the notes were given to Inspector Tuki of of the Criminal Investigation Department by a friend of his, Mr. Gulamali Gulam Husein, whose servant Noormahomed Abdul Karim found the same lying on the floor in the Bank. The servant had taken the notes to his master as he was afraid of going to the Police himself. The money was restored to the owner yesterday.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of September last, three horses and two bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 28 horses and 101 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 348 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 18 cartmen were find for overloading their carts and 31 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates. Cruelty cases prosecuted by the agents at Bandra during the month of September last:—18 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and one offender was warned and discharged by the Magistrate.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. B. Mead, and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m., under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster:—

March	Constellation — Clark
Overture	Crown Diamonds — Auber
Duette	Excelsior — Balfe
Irish Selection.	Hibernian Bouquet — Kappey
Valse	Beautiful Danube — Strauss
Fantasia	Auld Gireland — Hare
Galop	Charlotten — Bergen

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. E. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

Fanfare March	Husaren — Bohn
Overture	Hans Heiling — Marschner
Selection	The Mikado — Sullivan
Waltzer	Amoretten Tanze — Gung'l
Selection	The Dairymaids — Reubens
The Angel's Serenade	Braga

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the permission of Lieut. Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Victoria Gardens to-day, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) the following programme of music:—

March	The Queen's Guard — Williams
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore — Sullivan
Valse	Beautiful Danube — Strauss
Serenade	La Paloma — Yradier
Characteristic Piece.	The Mill in the Black Forest — Filenberg
Selection	The Orchid — Iome Caryll
American Sketch	The Husking Bee — Thurban

IT is understood that with the advent of a whole-time Chairman for the Cawnpore Municipality, a forward policy will be inaugurated. One of the chief items on the programme is the improvement of the city and the construction of broader and better roads, towards which the Municipality anticipates a grant from the United Provinces Government.

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

Have now on view an exceptional display of

NOVELTIES

Selected with discrimination in

PARIS

nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.

ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.

36 MEADOWS STREET, 11 EAST STREET,

BOMBAY. POONA.

SUIT BY BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

Claim for Repairs.

AT the Small Causes Court, his Honour the learned second Judge, Mr. Donald, has disposed of a suit instituted by the Bombay Motor Car Company against the defendant Mr. A. F. Stewart for the recovery of Rs.95 being the amount claimed for repairs done to the defendant's motor car. Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for the plaintiff company, the defendant being represented by Mr. P. Godinho. Mr. Godinho submitted that his client was an Agent to an important firm in England and was now at Nagpur where he had gone as an exhibitor at the industrial exhibition.

The Judge remarked that in the absence of the defendant, and "exparte" decree might go against him.

Mr. Godinho said that the dispute was in regard to two bills which the plaintiff had sent for payment and the defendant wanted to see the original vouchers for things supplied for cleaning and greasing the car. Mr. Godinho said that in cleaning, the defendant was charged with a tin of polish, 2 lbs. cotton waste, two bottles paraffin and grease. Counsel pointed out that the charge made for a pound of grease was something unheard of and was more than a pound of bear's grease. The other items of dispute were one tin metal polish, 3 gallons petrol, but what the defendant disputed most strongly was the only item of the engineer's charge of ten rupees for a trial run. He wrote to the plaintiffs who sent a most discourteous letter in reply. They served him with the bills in July, but he was not put in possession of the car till much later.

Mr. Davar said that the articles of the items of dispute were used in cleaning and greasing the car. There was nothing in the case. The charges, for cleaning and greasing were the usual charges to most of which the defendant did not object, but the defendant wanted to make this a monumental case.

The Judge asked why the charge of Rs. 10 was made in the bill for the services of the engineer.

Mr. Davar said that the services of the Company's engineer was given for a trial trip.

The Judge: For riding on anotaer men's car.

Mr. Davar said that there was nothing in the case and Mr. Godinho was making an address for the edification of th epublic.

He would put the partner of the firm in the box and his Honour would see that there was nothing unusual in the bill.

Mr. Arthur Hoare was then called. He said the charges were the usual charges and most of the charges were according to the Company's price list.

The Judge: Have you the price list in Court? Witness, after consulting his clerk, said that the list was not in Court. He said that all the various articles charged in the bill were used for cleaning and greasing the car which Mr. Stewart had sent to them for cleaning and repairs. The charges made in the first bill were absolutely correct and the charges of the materials used were according to the price list of the Company. In the second bill the item of annas eight was for the repair of the horn and that was correct. Then there was the charge of Rs. 3-6 for petrol. It must have been supplied otherwise the charge would not be in the bill. Then there was an item of Rs. 10 for engineer's services. Mr. Stewart asked for the engineer's services and he went on three trial trips with Mr. Stewart and taught him how to steer the car and showed him where the defects lay in his driving.

The Judge: Did he buy the car from you?

Witness: It was a second hand car. It was not a new car bought from the Company.

Witness continuing said that the charge for the engineer's services was the lowest. They engaged the services of a competent Engineer who was highly paid. If the services were engagod for a short time, the charge was Rs. 10, but if that service was elaborate and required longer time the charge was Rs. 30 per day. The engineer had gone with Mr. Stewart on three trips.

Witness continuing said that the car was thoroughly cleaned and greased and overhauled, and was given to the defendant, who was satisfied with the results.

Mr. Godinho said that the engineer who had gone on the trial trip had stated that the car was so well repaired that it had negotiated the worst hills in Bombay. It required a very strong stretch of imagination to say where those hills were located.

In order to enable the witness to produce his day book the case was allowed to stand over for some time. Later the book was produced and Mr. Hoare pointed out the items in the book regarding the articles used in cleaning and greasing the car.

The Judge said that Mr. Godinho was not seriously disputing the various items in the bills. He was testing as to the accuracy of the articles used.

Mr. Godinho said that Mr. Stewart's main objection was in regard to the charge of Rs. 10 for the engineer's fee. Mr. Stewart pointed out the item in his letter and the plaintiffs in reply charged him with attempt to evade payment of the bill. The bills were submitted in July and the car was not given till much later. Mr. Stewart naturally asked the Company to withdraw the words and certainly he was justified in asking for the details of the hills. As for the charge made by Mr. Hoare that the defendant was taught by his engineer to manage the car, he would at once say that Mr. Stewart was not only competent to manage any car, but he was the recipient of a medal for management of motor cars. His client's only serious objection was in regard to the item of the engineer's charge.

The Judge asked witness if he was prepared to allow the item to go.

Witness said that the charge was most reasonable.

After some discussion the Judge passed a decree for Rs. 85 with costs in favour of the plaintiffs.

THE THEFT OF A VALUABLE PEARL.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Detective Superintendent Sloane yesterday charged Dhanjishah Shapurji (23), managing clerk to a local firm of solicitors with theft of a pearl valued at Rs. 40,000, the property of Ahmed bin Ibrahim, a pearl merchant.

The circumstances under which the theft was committed are: that the pearl was entrusted to Abdul Latiff Shaikh Mahomed by the owner who had given it to a native jeweller. The latter died and when an inventory was taken by the Official Assignee the accused who was present as an attorney's clerk stole the pearl,

The evidence of the Official Assignee and other witnesses was recorded.

The accused in his statement said that he had been doing the work of a managing clerk to three firms of solicitors for the past five years. When the inventory was taken and the pearls put back into the safe, he was preparing to leave the office of the Receiver when he noticed a cloth rag on the floor. Thinking it to contain one or two small pearls he took it to his office, when on opening it he found a big pearl. He was frightened and confused at the time and thinking his action would be construed as one of theft he kept the pearl with him. He wanted no money and he parted with it to the second accused for Rs. 1,800 out of which he gave Rs. 150 to the broker so he had no desire to utilize the money, he bought a Government paper for Rs. 1,000 and the balance he had paid to various persons who threatened to expose him and hand him over to the police. He was deeply regretful and penitent for what he had done. His parents, his two brothers and sisters were all poor people and dependent on his earnings. He pleaded guilty and prayed that this being his first offence the Court would deal with him leniently.

His Worship in disposing of the case said that he did not see extenuating circumstances in the case to bind him over to keep the peace. The accused had deliberately and surreptitiously stolen the pearl while the inventory was being taken and had sold it to the second accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In the second case in which Naginchand Kushalchand was charged with receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, Mr. Binning appeared on behalf of the accused and applied for bail.

The Magistrate refused bail and remanded the case.

THE OFFICER'S CEASELESS GRIND.

"Officers will in future be required to go through a course of cooking at Aldershot"—recent Army Order.

I.

Tell me! oh! tell me ye "Mighty Four"
How much do you want of me; how much more?
I've passed all languages, learnt all Trades
(Except to soldier) in all their grades
And I *thought* I had nothing left to do
Must I, oh *must* I learn cooking too?

II.

I've played the Parson just times a few
Read Lessons and Services—Burials too—
I've held an Inquest and hanged a man
I am even willing to "go to Japan"—
But I *thought* I had nothing left to do
Must I, oh *must* I learn cooking too?

III.

I have acted as "Counsel" and "Prisoner's friend"
Sat on Boards and Courts Martial times without end
I have played the Doctor and dished out Quinine
The Chiropodist too—oh! there's naught I've not been!
And I *thought* I had nothing left to do
Must I—oh! *must* I—learn cooking too?

IV.

I have learnt to distinguish 'twixt mutton and beef,
I've mastered the tying a knot called a "Reef,"
My efforts at tailoring ought to be seen—
While the boots that I make are quite fit for a Queen
And I *thought* I had nothing left to do
Must I, oh *must* I learn cooking too?

V.

For you I have tossed up in giddy Balloons.
Made "Bridges" of "Trestles" and "Piets" and "Pontoons"
I have dived 'neath the sea in a "Submarine"
And I've sweated *blood* wherever I've been
And I thought I had *nothing* left to do
Must I, oh *must* I learn cooking too?

VI.

Tell me, yes tell me, ye "Mighty Four"
Will *nothing* fill your insatiable maw?
I am getting decrepit and old and blind
With your ceaseless efforts to fill my mind
With lumber that's useless—or worse than that—
Which I can't be bothered with—there that's flat—
You think I have nothing else to do
But *I*—won't be a "Cook" and a "Soldier" too!!

SIRDAR RESARTUS.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J G Lorimer, C I E, B Cov
Mr R C Boyle B
Mr M C Petters, B
Mr T J Metcalfe, B
Major C G Webster, I M S, M
Major S E Prall, I M S, Bo
Mr C N Hall, Bo
Major F L Blenkinsop, I M S
Capt R W H Middlemass, S and T Corps

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J T W Leslie, I M S, B, study leave from 10-5-08 to 6-8-08
Major A L Duke, I M S, B, 3 mo on private affairs
Capt A C MacGilchrist, I M S, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A Evans, B, 6 mo M C
Capt L T K Hutchinson, I M S, Bo, 3 mo study leave from 1-10-08, 4 mo furl from 1-1-09, 1 mo 14 days' vacation I ave from 1-5-09
Lieut-Col J C W Brok, 83 W L I, 2 mo M C
Major W C M Woodcock, 35 Sikhs, 3 mo
Major J P Barnes, 6 K E O Cav. to 15-2-

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 16, (PARIS, OCTOBER 17.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King left Balmoral on Saturday for London, where on Sunday he received the Russian Foreign Minister. On Tuesday his Majesty went by motor car to Newmarket for the races. The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting Lord Shaftesbury at Salisbury.

Cambridge University.—Lord Rayleigh makes a renewed appeal for the adequate endowments of this University.

Ecclesiastical.—A discussion on secularist propaganda took place at the Church Congress last week. Bishop Wilkinson suggests the utilization of Glastonbury Abbey for the training of clergy.

Electric Standards.—The International Conference on Electric Units and Standards opened on Monday at Burlington House after Mr. Churchill had received the delegates.

Entertainments.—"Lady Epping's Lawsuit," by H. H. Davis, has appeared at the Criterion, "Fanny and the Servant Problem," by Jerome K. Jerome, at the Aldwych, and the "Sway Boat," by W. T. Colcby, at the Kingsway Theatre. Mr. Shaw's "Man and Superman" and "Arms and the Man" are being played at the Coronet. Miss Cecilia Loftus is performing at the Coliseum. Miss Ruth St. Denis is dancing in scenes of Indian life at the Scala.

Labour.—Friendly relations having been restored between the card-room operatives and the spinners, the two organizations declared that they would accept a reduction of wages on conditions, however, which the employers have rejected.—The Miners' Federation last week resolved to apply for admission to the Labour party.

Law.—The Courts were reopened on Monday. —Mr. Justice Ridley on Tuesday held that a husband was liable for money obtained fraudulently by his wife from Swiss bankers.—The escaped Dartmoor convicts have been recaptured and are charged with burglaries committed during their brief absence.—At St. Albans, the wife of the Chief Justice of Southern Nigeria was charged with beating a black girl in her employ. In view of provocation, defendant was simply ordered to pay costs.

Marriages.—Lord Villiers and Lady C. Needham; Lord Rosslyn and Miss V. M. Bayley; Mr. Nigel Baring and the Hon. Sybil Roche; and Mr. A. Cross, M.P., and Miss Lawrie.

Mr. Chamberlain denies that he has considered the question of resigning his seat in Parliament.

Music.—The Bristol Festival opened on Wednesday. On the closing day of the Sheffield festival, Bach's "St. Mathew Passion Music" and Mr. Delius's "Sea Drift" were performed.

Naval and Military.—An Admiralty circular is issued on the expenes of international hospitality.—The number of persons tried by naval Courtmartial last year was 212.—A successful trial of the Army aeroplane was made at Farnborough on Wednesday.

Parliament reopened on the 12th. In the House of Lords, Lord Fitzmaurice replied to a question from Lord Lansdowne on the Balkan situation, saying that this country could not recognize what had been done without the consent of other Powers.—In the House of Commons, the report stage of the Children Bill was the business on Monday and Tuesday. The provisions against juvenile smoking were opposed by Mr. Balfour and others. On Wednesday the Committee stage of the Licensing Bill was resumed.

Roman Remains.—Remains of a Roman villa have been unearthed in East Dorset, a few miles from Wimborne.

The Government.—Lord Crewe, while retaining the Colonial Secretaryship, becomes also Lord Privy Seal, Lord Ripon retiring on account of age. Lord Wolverhampton (formerly SirHenry Flower) becomes Lord President of the Council. Lord Fitzmaurice enters the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and his place as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs will be taken by a Commoner.—The Prime Minister, after presiding at the Classical Association's meeting last week, visited Leeds, where he addressed a large Liberal meeting. He said there was no foundation for any apprehension that, in zeal for economy, the Government were trenching on the margin of assured naval supremacy.—Mr. Churchill presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance in Manchester, and defended the Licensing Bill.

The Lord Mayor opened an "Ideal Home Exhibition" at Olympia last Friday.

The Woman Suffrage Agitation.—The issue of a handbill inciting the public to rush the House of Commons on Tuesday led to the arrest of Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst and Miss Drummond. A women's meeting at Caxton-hall sent a deputation which attempted to force a way through the police cordon guarding the approaches to the House, and numerous arrests had to be made. A young woman, Mr. Keir Hardie's private secretary, succeeded in entering the House itself and interrupting the Children Bill debate, but was carried out by an attendant. At Bow-street next day, five women were sentenced to one month's and two to two months' imprisonment in default of giving sureties for good behaviour. The other women were remanded. Several men were bound over, but three were sentenced to hard labour for assaulting the police.

The Unemployed.—Crowds of the unemployed assembled in Parliament-square on Monday and Tuesday, but police prevented any meeting either there or in Trafalgar square.—A scene occurred at Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council, a member insisting on bringing forward a resolution on the unemployed question and defying the Chair. The Council adjourned without doing any business.—Speaking on this problem at Tynemouth, on Wednesday, Mr. John Burns said the question was how to regulate industries and employers should join hands with Labour leaders for this purpose.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an election speech on Monday, strongly defended Imperial tariff preference, and said that any overtures for reciprocity with the United States must now come from that country.

New Zealand.—Mr. W. Hall-Jones has been appointed High Commissioner in London, in succession to Mr. W. P. Reeves.—Parliament has closed, and the general election will be held at the end of November.

South Africa.—The Union Convention was opened on Monday at Durban by the Governor of Natal. The proceedings are private.—Rear-Admiral Sir P. Scott, with two cruisers, arrived at Durban on Saturday.—Mr. Gandhi, the Indian leader, has been at Volkurst sentenced to two months' hard labour for refusing to give identification particulars required by law.

West Indies.—Sir D. Morris, Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture, is to be succeeded by Dr. the Hon. F. Watts.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidential Campaign.—It is claimed from the White House that Mr. Taft will have 106 votes in the electoral college.—Our correspondent says [illegible] the contest will be decided on the moral, and in the East on the business, issue.—A newspaper "referendum" points to a defeat of Governor Hughes in New York State.—The train in which Mr. Taft is making a tour of Ohio has been twice derailed.

Divorce.—Mr. Zangwill, partly owing to a criticism by President Roosevelt, has modified a line in his play which seemed too sweepingly to condemn Americans for the divorce habit.

FOREIGN.

Balkan Crisis.—The five European Powers are said to have informed Turkey that they all favour "in principle" the proposed conference. Russia, as well as France, is believed to have joined the United Kingdom in refusing to recognize the Bulgarian declaration of independence and the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and Austria's action is freely criticized, even in Germany.—Russia appears to hold that, while it is impossible to undo what has been done, both Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria must submit their action to the judgement of Europe, and the conference should provide compensation for Turkey, Servia, and Montenegro.—The Vienna Government is said to have declared that it will accept a conference if the annexation of the occupied provinces is not in the programme.—There is a boycott of Austrian goods and shipping in Turkey —The Servian Skupshtina has voted an extraordinary credit of £640,000 to the War Ministry.—Warm gratitude to the British Government is expressed in Turkey.—The Cretan Chamber has proclaimed the union of the island with Greece, and elected a committee to govern according to Greek law until the King assumes the administration.

France.—The Chamber reassembled on Tuesday.—An international congress on roads has been held in Paris.

Germany.—An international conference for the revision of the Berne Copyright Convention opened on Tuesday in Berlin.

Japan.—The Emperor has written a rescript urging his people to act in unison, to maintain simplicity and to inure themselves to arduous trials.

Persia.—The Nationalists at Tabriz have captured the Royalist stronghold.

Russia.—The returns show a continuous decline in the cholera epidemic.—The opening of the University of St. Petersburg led to collisions between reactionaries and strikers, and the lectures had to be again suspended.

SPORTING.

Football.—The Australians beat Penygraig on Saturday.—The English League (Association) beat the Irish League at Belfast.

Lacrosse.—The Canadian amateur team for the Olympic Games arrived on Friday.

Pedestrianism.—Another "Marathon Race," from Windsor to the Stadium was won on Saturday by H. Siret, France, in 2h. 37 min.

Racing.—Sir D. Cooper's Vivid won the Imperial Produce Plate at Kempton Park, and Mr. Stedall's Simonson won the Duke of York's Stakes. At Newmarket on Wednesday the Cesarevitch was won by Lady de Bathe's Yentoi.

Sculling.—Ernest Barry (England) beat G. Towns (Australia), on the Thames on Monday, in a match for the championship of England, in record time.

Aerial Navigation.—Some of the competitors in the Gordon-Bennett balloon race, starting from Berlin, came down in the North Sea.

Cotton Cultivation.—Professor Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, has made a report foreshadowing important developments in the cotton-growing industry of Asia Minor.

Medecine.—The results of experiments in the treatment of cancer and tuberculosis are reported from Paris.

Obituary.—Sir H. D. Wolf; Commander O. Young; Major-General C. F. Cockburn; Sir W Pollitt; Dr. D. C. Gilman; the Rev. J. Stockwell Watts; M. Gustave Canet; Mr. H. T. Michaels; Mr. E.E. Micholls; and the Dowager Duchess of Anhalt.

Shipping.—Twenty lives were lost on September 27 by the stranding of the "Loch Finlas" off Foster Island, Tasmania.—"Times."

WRIT FOR MR. HEARST.

Midnight Scene in a Train.

New York, Oct. 16.

Mr. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma, political poet and ex-treasurer of the Democratic National Committee scored his first point against Mr. W. R. Hearst, who caused his downfall by accusation against him of illicit dealings with the Oil Trust, late last night, after a dramatic adventure, in the course of which the door of the railway state-room occupied by Mr. Hearst and his wife was battered in by sheriffs' officers. These were armed with papers in a suit for dols. 600,000 (£120,000) damages for criminal libel.

Like Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft, Mr. Hearst is engaged on a whirlwind tour of the United States. When his train arrived at Omaha last night the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Stewart, knocked at the door of Mr. Hearst's room, and was informed by Mrs. Hearst that her husband had gone from the station to send a telegram.

Determined not to be outwitted, Mr. Stewart demanded admittance in the name of the law, declaring that if he were not admitted he would break the door down. A dramatic scene ensued. Mrs. Hearst cried that she was alone, and would not admit anyone. The Deputy-Sheriff using his shoulder as a battering-ram, immediately crashed through the door, and was met by Mrs. Hearst, partly disrobed and on the verge of hysteria.

Undaunted—though Mrs. Hearst fled screaming into the corridor—Mr. Stewart kicked open the door of an adjoining room, and discovered Mr. Hearst inside.

Trembling with excitement and rage, Mr. Hearst accepted service of the papers.

"Why did you refuse me admittance?" the officer asked.

"Because," replied Mr. Hearst, "my wife and myself were retiring for the night."

Mr. Hearst read the papers, and then observed. "Well, I could not expect anything different from a man like Haskell, but I do not believe the case will ever come to a trial. I offered some time ago to give Haskell the money necessary to bring a suit, as he said lack of funds alone prevented him suing me for libel and slander. He now fixes the trail at a date weeks after the election. I defy him to allow the date to be fixed long enough before the election to allow his true character to be exposed."

THE members of the Calcutta Club have decided to give a farewell dinner, followed by an evening party, to Sir Andrew Frazer, on Saturday, 28th November. Preliminary arrangements are now proceeding. The Calcutta Club is the new Indian and European Club founded this year.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of special privilege leave for a period not exceeding one month to any officer in the Civil Department who was employed with the Mohmand Field Force and served north of the Shahaltum branch of the Kabul river between the 24th April and the 31st May 1908.

MR. HARVEY, Commercial Member of the Viceroy's Council, will visit Mandalay and Maymyo during his short tour in Burma next month.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MURDER OF GOSSAIN.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Oct. 12.—Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary for India whether he could give the House any information regarding the assassination of the approver Gossain in gaol at Calcutta.

Mr. Buchanan: The facts of this most regrettable case have been reported in the newspapers. The approver was shot in Alipore Gaol on August 31 by two of the accused in the Manicktola bomb conspiracy case, who obtained access to him on the pretence that they wished to make a confession. At the time when the Government of India telegraphed the facts there was no clue as to how the murderers obtained possession of the revolvers. Full inquiry is being made into all the circumstances of the case, but the Secretary of State has not yet heard the result. The trial of the accused took place before the Sessions Judge of Alipore on September 7, 8, and 9.

THE POLITICAL AGITATION IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, Oct. 14.—Sir H. Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the case of one Fazl Hassan, editor of a monthly magazine, the "Urdu-i-Mualla," who had been sentenced by the Magistrate of Aligarh to two years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500 for publishing an article adversely criticising British educational policy in Egypt; and whether he would make inquiry into the facts with a view to the remission or modification of this sentence.

Mr. Buchanan: It is open to the accused person in this case to appeal to the High Court for a remission or modification of his sentence.

Mr. Rees: Is this the editor who in addressing the jury said he was following in the footsteps of Mr. Lupton and Sir H. Cotton (Laughter.)

Mr. Lupton: Arising out of the supplementary question and the failure to answer it may I ask whether the natives of India can do better than follow in the footsteps of these hon. members (Laughter.)

Mr. Keir Hardie: Will the Secretary of State make an inquiry?

Mr. Buchanan: It would be very unusual and improper for the authorities here to institute an inquiry in a case in which the accused person has the right to appeal.

Sir H. Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to a recent notification in the Central Provinces "Gazette" depriving one Sheoraj Singh, a retired tuhzildar, of his pension on the ground of his participation in political agitation and whether he could state the specific character of the agitation in which this retired official took part.

Mr. Buchanan: The details of the conduct of Sheoraj Singh in consequence of which he was deprived of his pension under Article 351 of the Pension Code, have not been reported to the Secretary of State. It is open to Sheoraj Singh to submit an appeal in the usual manner against the order if he desires to do so.

Sir H, Cotton: No doubt, Sir. (Laughter.) Will the hon gentleman make inquiry into this case? It appear to be one of a peculiarly scandalous character.

Mr Buchanan: No, sir. In this, as in the previous case the man has the right of appeal, and so far as we know he has not appealed.

Mr. Ress: Does the rule under which this officer was deprived of his pension apply, and, if not, should it not apply to all classes of pensioners of the Government of India? (Laughter and cheers)

Mr. Buchanan; That is a question of a very far-reaching character.

Sir H. Cotton: Am I to understand that the Government of India holds that a pensioner, if he takes part in political agitation is liable to be deprived of his pension? (Laughter).

Mr. Buchanan: I am not going to give any general answer to such a general question without notice. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Lupton: Is it still contended that there is anything in the nature of free speech and a free Press in India?

Mr. Buchanan: Yes, sir; a great deal of it. (Laughter.)

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to what is known as the Karur sedition case, in which a young man of nineteen years of age has been sentenced by the Judge of Coimbotore to five years' transportation for making two seditious speeches, although he tendered an apology to the Government at the beginning of the trial and the assessors in court strongly recommended him to mercy: and whether he will make inquiry into the facts of this case with a view to the remission or modification of the sentence.

Mr. Buchanan: It is open to the accused in this case to appeal to the High Court for a remission or modification of his sentence,

THE PASSAGE OF ARMS THROUGH PERSIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that several caravans of arms had passed through Persia to Afghanistan; and whether, since it was impossible for the Government of India to stop this traffic while the Presian route was open, representations had been made to the Shah's Government on the subject.

Mr. J. A. Pease: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, representations were made at the time to the Persian Government, and his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Teheran reported that the Persian local authorities did their best to comply with the orders sent from the central Government and to check the progress of the caravans. His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Teheran was instructed to make further representations as to the importance attached by his Majesty's Government to the interception of caravans conveying illicit arms from the coast through Persian territory into Afghanistan.

THE INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, following upon the resolutions of the Indian Universities Commission and the Indian Universities Act, new schemes are being introduced into the Indian educational system; whether such schemes in respect of Bengal provide for giving sufficient assistance to private indigenous has colleges to enable them to comply with the demands of the new regulations imposed upon them by the University of Calcutta; and whether provision is made for training schoolmasters who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English.

Mr. Buchanan: Various changes have been and are being, made, but the Secretary of State has no knowledge of any intention on the part of the Government of Bengal to revise the present grant-in-aid rules, or of any applications for additional grants made by aided colleges in consequence of the new University regulations. A new scheme for the training of secondary school teachers is now being worked out by the Government of Bengal. The existing teachers, generally speaking, are men with a knowledge of English.

SEDITIOUS NEWSPAPERS IN MYSORE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Mysore has recently passed a regulation through its legislative council for dealing with seditious newspapers, providing that no newspapers in Mysore shall be published without the written permission of the Government that any person contravening this provision shall be required to leave Mysore within a week and not to return without permission, and providing also for forcible expulsion of the offender and confiscation of his press and his plant; and whether this Bill passed through a legislative council consisting of Indian gentlemen without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Buchanan: No official report has been received, but I understand that the facts are as stated by the hon. member, and a regulation of the character in question has been passed by the Government of Mysore.

Mr. Rees: Are there two Mysores in India, or is this the native State which during the recent debate, was held up as an example to the Government of India by the member for Merthyr Tydvil?

Mr. Buchanan; There is only one Mysore that I know of.

Mr. Rees: Do the Government purpose to follow this example and govern India according to native ideas and ideals.

Mr. Buchanan's answer was not audible in the gallery.

INDIAN MILITARY CHARGES.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether an additional charge of 300,000l. has lately been imposed on the Indian revenues for the recruitment and training of British soldiers for service in India; and, if so, whether he can furnish any explanation of the circumstances under which this increase is being levied.

Dr. Rutherford also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Committee on Army Chares has recommended an addition of 300,000l. to the capitation charges paid by India to the War Office; and whether he can say when the report of the aforesaid committee will be circulated among hon. members of this House.

Mr. Buchanan: It has been agreed that the payment by the India Office to the War Office for the recruitment and training of British soldiers for service in India shall be increased by 300,000l. a year from May 1, 1908. The revision of the scale of payment that had been in force from 1890 was undertaken in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraphs 270 and 289 of the report of Lord Welby's Commission on Indian Expenditure. The decision which has been arrived at is the result partly of the report of an inter-departmental committee, which sat under the presidency of Sir Robert Romer, and partly of a discussion between the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for War. The chief ground for increasing the payment beyond the rate which was agreed to in 1890 are that the training period on which the charge has hitherto been calculated was inadequate, and that there has been an increase (involving additional outlay by the War office) in the emoluments of young soldiers and in the number of drafts and reliefs annually sent to India.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Buchanan said he believed the assent of the Government of India to the charge had been recieved. The Secretary of State did not propose to lay on the table the report of the Committee on Army Charges.

THE EDITOR OF THE "HARI KISHORE,"

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the case of the editor of the "Hari Kishore," in the Central Provinces, who has been sentenced to five years' hard labour for reprinting from another journal matter declared to be seditious, and to the confiscation of the press where this newspaper was printed, although it was not the property of the editor; and whether he will make inquires into the facts of this case with a view to the reversal or modification of the sentence.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is acquainted with the facts of this case. He is aware of no reason for taking the exceptional action suggested by the honourable member.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any steps have been taken, by the appointment of a Departmental Committee or otherwise, to frame the promised measures of reform in Indian administration; and whether, if a committee has been appointed, he can state the names of its members.

Mr. Buchanan: The matter is under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, but he is not in a position to make a statement on the subject.

PUBLICATION OF INCRIMINATING ARTICLES IN SEDITION TRIALS.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Bengal Government has sent out a circular notice to various Indian newspapers in Calcutta warning them that to republish incriminating articles in a sedition trial is spreading disaffection, and will render them liable to prosecution for sedition even if such republication be a true report of the proceedings in the trial; and whether a similar notice has been served on Anglo-Indian newspapers which are in the habit of reproducing day by day the text of the articles upon which charges for sedition are being based.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, but he will inquire.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF INDIAN EMIGRANTS IN MAURITIUS.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether his attention has been drawn to the statements of one Brindaban, a native of the Punjab, regarding the ill-treatment of Indian emigrants in the Mauritius; and whether he will cause inquiry to be made into the matter.

Col. Seely: I have seen the statements, but I have no reason to believe that they are accurate; the Secretary of State will, however, bring them to the Governor's notice and invite his observations.

THE new battleship "Collingwood" will be launched at Devonport Dockyards, on Saturday the 7th November, and the ceremony of christening her will be performed by MRS. Asquith, wife of the Premier. The "Colling-wood" will be the sixth vessel of the "Dreadnought" type, to take the water, her five predecessors in the order of laying down being the "Dreadnought" and "Bellerophon," at Portsmouth; the "Temeraire," at Devonport; the "Superb," now being completed by Sir William W.G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., New-Castle-on Tyne; and the "St. Vincent" at Portsmouth last month. It is noteworthy that while the Dreadnought was on the slip only four months the Bellerophon seven months, and the Temeraire, Superb, and St. Vincent eight months, the "Collingwood" will have been nine months in the building stage, But this is due to the almost unique facilities for rapid construction provided in connection with the slipway on which the "Collingwood" is being built. So well has the progress been maintained since she was officially commenced on 3rd February that there has been built into the structure nearly 7,000 tons of material, including a large quantity of armour. This has been done without resorting to overtime and it is hoped that her launching weight will reach the record of 8,000 tons. She is to be ready for the pennant two years from the date of commencement.

THE NAVAL CRISIS.

England's Endangered Supremacy.

London, October 17.

"Our Endangered Sea Supremacy" is the subject of a weighty article in the new number of the "Quarterly Review," which draws attention to the fact that in shipbuilding England and Germany are now "running a neck-and-neck race." In the past three years the amount of British shipbuilding "has barely exceeded the quantity placad to the credil of the German fleet alone."

This fact in itself is sufficiently grave, the article states, to cause deap-seated anxiety, "but a more serious feature of the outlook is the attitude which the British Government has assumed towards armaments generally, and the manner in which Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, in endeavouring to placate the Socialistic section of their supporters, have forced the United Kingdom into a position of extreme financial difficulty."

Taxation has been remitted in the face of a falling revenue, yet at the same time additional burdens have been placed on the Exchequer. In the last three Budgets surpluses have been secured by postponing necessary expenditure on the Navy.

No provision has been made for the adequate maintenance of the fleet in future years, and the Government has ignored the naval crisis which is approaching. The world's fleets are being reconstructed, and the German Navy Act of this year has pledged the German Empire to a naval expenditure of £200,000,000 in the next ten years. By successive Navy Acts, each increasing her programmes and outlay Germany has stimulated naval expension throughont the world.

Meantime the British Government has been intent on peace manœuvres. Whereas in the past three years British naval expenditure has been reduced by an aggregate sum of £22,000,000 as compared with the high-water mark of 1904-5 German naval expenditure has risen by £12,000,000. Actually the comparative outlay on the British Fleet in these three years has fallen by £34,000,000.

GERMAN SPECULATIONS.

The German calculations have been explained by Herr von Rath as being based on the view that "England under a Liberal Government would, in view of the demands of her social policy, refrain from building a larger number of ships and might even build fewer. It was calculated that when the Conservatives returned to office Germany would already have obtained a lead which it would be difficult for England to recover."

After showing that the resort by Germany to loans to pay for a part of the cost of her expanding Navy does not indicate poverty, the article proceeds to examine the actual position of the two countries in Dreadnoughts. It shows that England has twelve, in all, in hand against ten German ships, and that each year Germany will add four to these ten. Germany, in fact, will strengthen her fleet at the rate of one Dreadnought per quarter, one twenty-five knot cruiser every six months, and one destroyer, and one large submarine every month.

It holds that the future prospect is one of "grave peril," and demands a British programme of six ships of Dreadnought type, with cruisers and destroyers in proportion, to be begun early in the summer, as essential for 1909. It adds the bitter, reflection that "a short clear statement of the future of British naval policy two years ago might have helped the naval rivalry that now confronts us" and concludes that with such a fleet as the latest German Navy Act is providing a German invasion "would be by no means hopeless."

NAVY JUST ABOVE STANDARD OF SECURITY.

Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, declared at Glasgow last night that our duty was to see that the Navy was as strong as was necessary for security and if need be throw in a small percentage for greater security.

Mr. Cobden declared that he would vote one hundred millions sterling rather than allow a foreign Navy to be increased to a level with ours. No responsible Minister could abate anything from Cobden's resolution.

"The maintenance of our Empire and our very independance itself as a nation rest upon the supremacy of our Navy. Our duty is to make sure that our Navy is strong enough to meet successfully any foe or a reasonably probable combination of foes. The worst possible policy for us to pursue is to fall behind in our naval equipment but the policy is not one to make the pace in expenditure on armaments. Any rise in the general level of naval power throws a heavier burden on us than on any other individual country, and it is the height of unwisdom in us to invite foreign nations to increase their expenditure by any uncalled for parade of our own overwhelming strength.

"Suffice it for us that we have, and mean to have, a navy strong enough for absolute security."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 31st October.

1 The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and practice this Saturday afternoon the 31st instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-5 p.m.

2 Members are requested to draw their Carbines and Swords from Head-Quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
for Officer Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 31st October.

514.—Detail for the week ending 7th Proximo.

Monday 2nd Proximo—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 3rd Proximo—Commanding Officer's Parade, Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Musketry instruction, care and cleaning of Arms.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday, 4th Proximo—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 5th Proximo—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 6th Proximo—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday, 7th Proximo—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. S.S. *Somali*, *Osiris*, *Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating tonic strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the robust and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate use of the unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, and spasms of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervous dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, the preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour to the [illegible] and uncontaminated. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Diabetes, etc. All Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dropsy, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the Government Stamp, with the words "Thomas De Roos' Licensee," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and that worthless imitations from needy pot-hunting unconscientious vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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THE NEAR EAST.

War Supplies Voted.

STIRRING MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF MONTENEGRO.

Belgrade, Monday.

The Extraordinary Session of the Skupshtina (the Servian Chamber of Deputies has just closed the following resolution being passed unanimously:—

"The Skupshtina, after hearing the explanations of the Government and the steps taken by it, expects that vigorous activity will be displayed for the protection of the nation's threatened interests. With this object in view the Skupshtina will support the Government to the fullest extent."

The Skupshtina has sent an encouraging telegram of greeting to the Montenegrin Skupshtina, which assembles to-day, and has voted an extraordinary credit of £640,000 to the Ministry of War.

The message to Montenegro runs as follows:

"The National Skupshtina of the Kingdom of Servia, met together for the purpose of preparing for the defence of the threatened nationality and future of the Serb people sends fraternal greetings to the National Skupshtina of the Principality of Montenegro.

"May the sacred fire fed by our illustrious greatness in the past and by our long martyrdom blaze up with renewed strength in the hearts of the people's elected, and may the whole nation from the foot of the Avala to that of the Lovtchen unitedly defend what belongs to us as the faithful guardians of Servian traditions."

As an instance of the excited temperament of the populace it may be mentioned that an Austrian trawler was boarded and the flag carried away and burned in the market-place. Three Servian-born officers of the Austrian garrison at Tusla crossed the Drina to join the Servian troops in Shabats.

Two Austrian flags were burned by the mob in the Theatre-square.

MILITANT PRINCE.

KING PETER'S SON ADDRESSES THE MOB.

Belgrade, Sunday.

There was a great popular demonstration yesterday before the residence of the Crown Prince. His Royal Highness, replying to the enthusiastic ovations of the crowd, made the following speech:—

"My dear Brothers.—I am very happy that the present occasion gives me an opportunity to declare that I associate myself with the unanimous aspiration of the whole Servian nation. I am very proud to be a soldier and, in case of need, the willing leader of those of the Servian people who desire to die for their country and her honour. I shall always be ready to fight at your side, and I will shed my blood with you, happy to be a son of the Servian people, the richest flower of the Slav garland. May he die who wishes to live and he live who wishes to die. Long live the nation."

The Crown Prince George has received the following telegram from Prince Peter of Montenegro, a youth of nineteen:—

"I am delighted at the fiery and practical words which you yesterday addressed to an equally enthusiastic gathering of our dear brethren, I cordially embrace you, dear cousin, and pray to God that we shall soon meet upon the crimson field."

The Crown Prince has replied:—

"Your kind words have deeply touched me. Ever true to the ideals of our dear Serb nationality, I am delighted beyond measure that an opportunity has been given me to take part at this great moment even in the most modest way in the united and enthusiastic expression of the patriotic feelings of our dear brethren. I cordially embrace you.—Yours, George."

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

WHY AUSTRIA ANNEXED THE PROVINCES.

Count Khevenhuller-Metsch, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, in the course, of a conversation with the Paris correspondent of "The Standard," said with regard to the proposed Conference:—

"It is said that Russia wishes to raise the question of the dardanelles, but this might lead to further difficulties with the Young Turks; and I scarcely imagine that England would care to have the situation of Egypt or Cyprus now brought up.

MONTENEGRO WRONGED.

STRONG SPEECH BY PRINCE NICHOLAS.

Cettinje, Monday.

The Montenegrian Parliament was opened to-day with a message from the Prince.

Prior to the opening the deputies waited on the Prince to pay their respects to him.

His Royal Highness, in reply said that through the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Montenegrins had suffered a great wrong for which, should peaceful endeavours not set it right, they would sacrifice their last drop of blood.

The Prince's words were received with enthusiastic cheering.

DEFENCE OF ANNEXATION.

"Regarding our annexation of the occupied provinces, it was forced upon us by the circumstances of the revolution in Turkey. The population is intelligent and flourishing, and when they saw a Constitution and a Parliament granted to their co-religionists in the Ottoman Empire it was only natural and legitimate that they should claim the same privileges. But it was clearly impossible for the Emperor of Austria and the Apostolic King of Hungary to grant a Constitution to the subject of the Sultan of Turkey. The result of withholding a certain measure of civil liberty and rights was to be feared, and we had to choose between first stating the case to the Powers and claiming their approval of an annexation, or first annexing and then announcing the fact as a "fait accompli." Opinions may, of course, differ as to which was the most advisable or justifiable, but we believed that it would save a great deal of possible trouble and many complications if we acted as we have done. Whilst the Powers were debating our proposal, the popular sentiment would have been excited at Constantinople and in the two provinces, and no good purpose would have been served.

NO WISH TO WRONG TURKEY.

"We perfectly admit that Turkey has a right to compensation, and it should not be difficult to give it to her. As regards Bulgaria, it may take a financial shape and if further salve is wanted for Turkish sensibilities it might be discovered in relaxing the capitulations and in removing restrictions in Macedonia. I repeat that nothing is further from our wishes than to wrong Turkey, which we are not doing materially by annexing the two provinces. The most unpleasant development is the irritation of Servia, at which we cannot look on unmoved. We have already requested explanations of the Servian mobilization, and trust that we shall not have any further provocation.

NEUTRALITY OF RUMANIA.

It is said that both Turkey and Bulgaria have addressed Rumania with the object of learning what her attitude would be in the event of war. In each case the Rumanian Government have replied reserving Rumania's liberty of action to the fullest extent.

HISTORY OF THE PLOT.

SECRET HAND OF FRANCIS FERDINAND.

When the inner history of the present Balkan crisis is written, it will be found, says, "The Standard's" Berlin correspondent, that the Austro-Hungarian heir-apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand has played a prominent, if not, indeed, the most prominent, part in the affair. During recent years the Archduke Francis Ferdinand has frequently exercised a decisive influence in shaping the course of the Austro-Hungarian policy, and just as his hand could be recognised in the scheme for the railway through the "sanjack" of Novi-Bazar, so his close connection with the annexation of the occupied provinces is evident.

NO POWER CONSULTED.

It is now known that the Austro-Hungarian Government took all the necessary preliminary steps to carrying out their intention of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina before any other Power had been taken into their confidence. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand himself communicated the plan of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the German Emperor on the occasion of a visit to South Germany for the ostensible purpose of watching the German army manœuvres. His visit it will be remembered, extended from September 8 to September 10, so that one month has elapsed since the German Government received confidential communication of the impending annexation of the two occupied provinces. It may be added that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand informed the Emperor. William at the outset that Austria-Hungary was firmly resolved to carry out annexation.

THE KAISER DISCUSSES IT.

The determination and energy dislayed by Austria-Hungary in this matter opens a prospect of all sorts of possibilities when the Archduke Francis Ferdinand ascends the throne of the Hapsburgs. It was noticed on the second day of the manœuvres in Loraine that the Kaiser, contrary to his usual habit of appearing on the scene of operations at sunrise, did not arrive until the afternoon, having spent the greater part of the morning with the Archduke. In all probability the forthcoming development of Austro-Hungarian Balkan policy was discussed on that occasion.

RUSSIA AND ITALY FULLY INFORMED.

Baron von Aehrenthal met Herr von Schoen, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on September 5, and apparently communicated to him the information which the Archduke gave to the Kaiser a few days later. Regarding the conflicting reports current during the last few days as to the precise part Russia and Italy have played, it can now be stated with certainty that both the Russian and Italian Governments were fully informed several weeks ago with reference to the precise nature of the Austro-Hungarian intentions. Baron von Aehrenthal, it will be remembered, met Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister at the Semmering on September 3, and made on that occasion a confidential communication regarding the intended annexation of the occupied provinces. Baron von Aehrental then met M. Izvolsky at Buchau on Sept. 15, when the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs received equally complete information regarding Austria-Hungary's plan. Subsequently M. Izvolsky met Herr von Schoen at Berchtesgaden towards the end of September, and discussed, among other things, the forthcoming annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Therefore, there is no doubt whatever that both Russia and Italy were initiated into the secret, which was very carefully kept from Great Britain and France.

ITALY'S BLUNDER.

SHE BEGINS TO SEE THAT SHE HAS BEEN TRICKED.

A discussion of the most animated character is taking place in Italian circles and in the Press as to what Italy is to get for supporting the action of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. In Government journals the view is expressed that what Italy constantly complained of, especially after the Treaty of Berlin, was Austrian predominance in the Balkans and the Adriatic. If Austria, by the mere changing of her possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina from occupation into annexation, renounces her hold on Novi Bazar, and also her predominance at Antivari, this represents a gain for Italy.

The Opposition journals maintain that the position of Austria is such that, even without Antivari, she commands the whole Eastern Adriatic, while her presence or not in Novi-Bazar is a matter that does not affect Italy. It is loudly demanded what Signor Tittoni meant by saying in his last statement that events would prove that Italy was prepared for them and was not isolated.

GERMAN SUPPORT OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

MILITARY AID OFFERED BY THE KAISER.

Vienna, October 16.

Exceptional importance is attached in Vienna to the special audience accorded yesterday by the Emperor Francis Joseph to Herr von Tschirschky, German Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

The Ambassador left Vienna for Budapest on Thursday night. Yesterday morning he conferred with Baron Aehrenthal, after which he was received by the Emperor, to whom, it is believed, he handed the German Emperor's reply to the letter in which the Austro-Hungarian Sovereign announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is declared on good authority in Budapest that the Emperor William, in his reply, offered his congratulations on the occasion of the annexation of the two provinces, and gave his assurance in warm terms of German friendship.

According to information emanating from a Hungarian source worthy of confidence, the German Emperor's letter contained the following passage:—

"Germany stands firmly by the side of Austria-Hungary, not only by reason of the alliance, but because the interests of the two countries are identical."

In other circles it is said that the German Emperor gave the Emperor Francis Joseph the assurance that both diplomatic and millitary support will be accorded without restriction.

The "Morning Post" says:—The decided attitude of the German Emperor gives great satisfaction in official circles here. It is regarded as a warning to Turkey of the danger of displaying hostility towards Austria-Hungary and as a proof that Germany will not side with the Western Powers and Russia at the European Conference.

"WANT WAR."

The mob and the unemployed in the streets of Belgrade are organising bands which make attempts at plundering the shops of Austrians and the position of Austrians living in the Servian capital is becoming critical.

"We want war!" "Death to the Shwabas (Germans)!" are the cries daily heard now from thousands and thousands.

In his address to the people on Thursday, the Crown Prince George said, "The pain which has been inflicted on us we bear in common. Yet if we are willing to live, we must heal the wounds which tore open our hearts. Prepare yourselves to the end that we may prove some day that Servia cannot remain a living corpse, and must fight the tyrant, and that the star of the Servian race must brightly shine."

The speech was received with hursts if applause.

Reports reaching here state that the Servian War Office has moved a battalion from Nish to Belgrade to guard railway bridges and tunnels.

There is talk of the Court and the National Bank removing from Belgrade to Kraguyevatz. Travellers from Plevlie report that five thousand Servian troops are concentrated on the Bosnian frontier.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Failure of Attempt to Rush the House.

The much advertised effort which was to be organised to "rush" the House of Commons on Tuesday was a failure. But the attempt had one good result; it showed how readily the police of the metropolis can be mobilised, and no praise is too great for the excellent way in which the men under the personal supervision of Sir Edward Henry did their work that night. Kindly, courteously, but firmly, they refused to allow anyone who did not possess credentials to pass their lines, and when, as on one occasion it happened, a woman enthusiast tried to break through, it was with a fatherly, almost compassionate, air that two constables led her to Cannon-row police station, and at its doors—released her.

The event of the day—indeed, the crowning feat of the suffragist campaign—was the success of one of the suffragists in evading all the elaborate precautions and actually gaining the floor of the House of Commons. Her name is Mrs. Travers Symons, Mr. Keir. Hardie's private secretary. She was ejected almost before the startled House realised what had happened.

HORSES IN READINESS.

At six o'clock everything was as usual in Parliament-square. Motor and horse omnibuses were plying as usual, and in and out of the Houses of Parliament Peers and Commons alike were wending their way. Mr. Asquith walked across to Downing-street unnoticed, Mr. John Burns rushed from the new Local Government Board offices to the House, and Mr. McKenna, standing on an island lampstand, watched both of them. Then all of a sudden came a police order, the hundreds of constables who had been standing at ease formed up and stood to attention; a score of mounted police rode up, and in two minutes not only Parliament-square, but Parliament-street, Whitehall, Bridge-street, Victoria street and Tothill-street were swept clear.

At the northern end of Whitehall, at the eastern end of Victoria-street, at Westminster Bridge, and at all the approaches to the main roads were three solid blue lines. The first was a single row of constables, the second was a double row of constables, and the third was a row of mounted constables. Sir Edward Henry told one of our representatives that he had more than a thousand uniformed men on duty, and that another thousand were in waiting to be called upon if necessary. Apart from these, some 300 men in plain clothes were amongst the crowd. Much of the interest in the affair was dissipated by the absence of the leaders of the suffrage movement. While the "deputation" was attempting to break through the phalanx of police, Mrs. Pankhurst, her daughter, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond were in the cells at Bow-street Police-station.

CHASE BY POLICE.

Just before half-past seven a lady walked up to a constable and said, "I want to go to the House." He replied, "Oh, no, you won't go." She answered, "Yes, I will," making a dish towards the cordon of police. Two canstables ran after her and for a moment or so there was a scene resembling more than anything else a game of Rugby football. Even the police had to laugh, and it was difficult to say who enjayed the proceedings more, the lady or the police. She was soon caught and taken captive to the station. At 8,30 another arrest was made at the approaches to the Square, Up to this time, beyond the brief excitement occasioned by the apprehensoin of the ladies and the sound of distant cheering, things were as dull as they possibly could be round the Houses of Parliament. One prisoner shouted loudly, "This is how we shall get votes for women." Arresi followed arrest, and by halfpast nine about a dozen had been effected.

Just before 9 o'clock, a young suffragist, wearing a "Votes for Women" sash, tried to break through the cordon of police nearest Westminster Hospital. She was forced back through the whole length of Prince's-street to Storey's-gate. The sympathy of the crowd seemed to be with her, and people surged around and attempted to get her away from the police. Between the opposing factions it seemed that only a miracle could save her from serious injury.

The following is a list of the persons arrested during the evening:—

Women taken to Cannon-row Police Station:—Ada Cecile Granville Wright, Lettice Annie Floyd, Winifred Bray, Elizabeth Billing, Clara M. Codd, Mrs. Kathleen Tanner, Mrs. Selina Martin, Mabel Capper, Mary Redhead, Aeta Adelaide Lamb, Jeanette Coates, Florence Williams, Mrs. Mary Leigh, Mrs. Grace Hodson Boutele, Mrs. Maud Brindley, and Amy Dorothy Dillon Shallard.

At Rochester-row Police Station:—Mary Ann Mitchell, Gertrude May Ansell, Ellen Smith, Mrs. Jane Grey, Ada Flatman, Gertrude Llewellyn, Kathleen Browne, and Mrs. Marion Wallace Dunlop.

Men arrested (Cannon-row Police Station):—Alfred Smith, Harold Pack, Richard Bond, Alfred Bond, James Aylward, Patrick Madden, Robert Henry Brown, Albert Gurtner, J. T. Buckler, Henry Chase, Frederick G. Payne, and Henry Justus Collet.

At Rochester-raw:—Charles Mitchell Cookson.

All were charged with assaulting or obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

MRS. TRAVERS SYMONS'S COUP.

The episode of the solitary female who defied Parliament happened at the dullest point of the evening, about eight o'clock, when most men were away in the dining rooms, toying with their wine glasses, or in the smoking-rooms puffing cigars and lamenting the effects of cigarette smoking on small boys. The House was nigh empty, and Mr. Watson Rutherford was holding the fort by addressing bare benches. Suddenly, through the swinging doors, dashed a woman. Past the bar she came, and was treading the political boly of holies, the floor itself. With raised arms, she shrieked: "Stop talking about children; attend to the women first." The House was speechless—for once.

POLICE OUTWITTED.

There were thousands of police circling Westminster outside, yet here was a woman—in black picture hat and cream-coloured cloak—Mrs. Travers Symons, actually in the House of Commons. What a satire on all the precautions! She had been introduced within precints by Mr. Idris, of mineral water fame, was given a glimpse into the Chamber through the little plate glass panel by the side of the swinging door, and then, seizing her opportunity, made her spring. Members were stricken dumb. The Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms, Mr. Gossett, jumped to his feet and instinctively put his hand on his sword. The stalwat door attendant bounced forward, gripped the First Woman who Entered Parliament, and carried her out. It was all over in twenty seconds—but it seemed longer. Members looked slightly frightened. But gradually a smile crept over sickly features; then laughter, and then the debate went on. The intruder was effectively got rid of. But members talked about her daring for the rest of the night.

MISS PARSONS, Miss Tilley and Miss McGregor, of the Poona and Indian Village Mission, who were stationed at Pandharpur, have left for furlough in Adelaide, Melbourne and Dunedin (New Zealand) respectively.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Oct. 12.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870—Admiral Sir R H Harris, K C B, K C M G, has been placed on the Retired List. Consequent thereon following promotions take place from the same date namely:—Vice-Admiral Sir W H Fawkes, K C B, K C V O, now holding the temporary rank of acting admiral, to be admiral; Rear-Admiral G Neville, C V O, to be vice-admiral; Capt C H Robertson, C M G, M V O, to be rear-admiral. Consequent on the above, the following promotions take place on the Retired List namely:—Rear-Admirals J Ferris, W U Moore, G A Primrose, to be vice-admirals. With reference to the notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of July 24, 1908, the date retirement of Engineer-Commander Sir H T Liversedge has been altered to Aug. 14, 1908. In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's order in Council of June 29, 1895—Liet W J Mathews has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of commander Oct. 10.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Liuet R E E Wynne to be lieutenant Oct 10.

War Office, Oct. 13.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut-Col F W Kerr, D S O from a General Staff officer, second grade, to be a deputy-assistant director at Headquarters, vice Lieut. Col. W Campbell, D S O Oct 6; Capt and Brevet Major A W F Baird, D S O, the Gordon Highlanders, to be General Staff officer, second grade, vice Major A B N Churchill, R A Oct 10; Capt M M Haldane, the Royal Scots Lothian Regt to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Major G C Knight, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt. Sept 24; Capt N H C Sherbrooke, R A to be a Staff captain for artillery, vice Capt G R M Mathew Lannowe Oct 1, Second Lieut N J B Leslie the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen Sir J G Maxwell, K C B, C V O, C M G, D S O Sept 27.

Establishments.

Army Service Corps School of Instruction.—Major A. R. C. Atkins, the Army Service Corps, to be chief instruetor, vice Major E. E. Carter, C.M.G., M.V.O. Oct 1.

Cavalry.

1st King's Dragon Guards—Ridingmaster and Honorary Capt. W. Plowman retires on retired pay Oct 14.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Capt. B. Vincent, from Royal Art., to be major, vice F. A. B. Fryer, promoted; Capt. R. G. Ritson, from the Dorsetshire Regt, to be captain, on augmentation Oct. 14.

16th the Queen's Lancers—Second Lieut. E. Copland Griffiths is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 24.

21st Empress of india's Lancers—Lieut, H. Boyd Rochfort is second for service on the Staff Sept, 21.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major J. S. Liddell retires on retired pay Oct, 14.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guard—Second Lieut. J, S. Hughes to be lieutenant, vice E. G. H. Powell, promoted Sept. 16.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt.—Capt. G. G. Loch to be major, vice H. P. Versturme-Bunbary, promoted; Supernumerary Capt. F.C. Tanner to be captain vice G. G. Loch Aug. 14.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. R.M.St J. Booth is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Second Lieut. A. C. Milne-Home to be lieutenant, vice R. M. St. J. Bogth, seconded Sep. 24

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. R. P. Lewis is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Second Lieut. D. F. Anderson to be lieutenant, vice R P Lewis Aug 20 Second Lieut. L E L Maton to be lieutenant, vice C H Ching, seconded Sep 19.

The Leicestershire Regt—Capt C M Serjeantson is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Oct 14.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut C H Marsden to be captain, vice E H L Warner, retired Oct 10 Qrmr and Honorary Lieut A J Hughes, is placed on temporry half-pay on account of ill-health Oct 14.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut R F Loder-Symonds is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sep 24

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major L. A. Mitchel is placed on tempetary half-pay on account of ill-health Aug. 21.

Memorands.

Col. Sir C.S.B. Parsons, K.C.M.G., O.B., half-pay, retires on retired pay, and is granted the honorary rank of major-general on retirement; Col. E. W. Fleming, half-pay, retires on retired pay: Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col, the Hon. R. E. Maxwell, D.S.O., half-pay, retires on retired pay (Oct. 14). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—J. Lewes, Royal Garrison Art.; E. T. Taylor, commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada (Oct. 12). Second Lieut. B. Copland-Griffiths, 16th (the Queen's) Lancers, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the King's African Rifles (Sept. 24); Qrmr. and Honorary Major C. Organ, M.V.O., is placed on retired pay, and is retained in his appointment as quartermaster, Royal Hospital, Chelsea (Oct. 13); Bandmaster F. Ferguson, director of music, Egyptian Army, to be second lieutenant in the Army (Oct. 14).

Reserve of Officers.

Major T Lay is removed under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907, on attaining the limit of age: Capt R W Furvis resigns his commission; L W Kentish, late captain, 5th batt the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt, to be lieutenant Oct 14.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenants Sept 14

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—M M Brice, in succession to Lieut H B Potter, appointed adjutant.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—C E Caulfield, vice K F Franks, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—N B Elliot-Cooper, in succession to Lieut J D Thiele, placed of temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; C A Gouldsbury, in succession to Lieut C Sanderson, resigned.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—C E Goff, in succession to Lieut S E Norris, seconded; H H Gibert, in succession to Lieut T L Wood, R B Charsley, in succession to Lieut N B C B Grounds, appointed adjutant, 4th batt.

The Norfolk Regt.—L W Blakiston, vice D P H Roberts, deceased.

The Devonshire Regt.—R O Pristowe, insuccession to Lieut G E Dunsterville, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.—J B Taylor, in succession to Lieut H M Alexander, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—P. S.

Picot, vice J. W. L. Fry, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—B. S. C. Hutchinson, vice H. A. Goldsmith, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—W. W. Wagstaff, in succession to Lieut. V. P. Druce, promoted.

The Leicestershire Regt.—H. D. S. O'Brien, vice H. A. Cole, admitted to the Indian Army; H. S. Pinder, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Ross, promoted.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—W. G. Bruxner-Randall in succession to Lieut. H. W. M. Yates, transferred to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—N Kennedy, in succession to Lieut A F J Fox, retired; E A Sandilands, vice R G Nairne, admittad to the India Army.

The Cheshire Regt—V W H Duke, in succession to Lieut, J M Clayton, resigned.

The Gloncestershire Regt—H S Bladale, is succession to Lieut L C Milward, resigned.

The East Lancashire Regt—R E Orton, in succession to Lieut A St L Goldie, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—R J A Henniker, in succession to Lieut C Campbell, transferred to the Indian Army; R H W Owen, in succession to Lieut J C Burnett, seconded A E Miller, in succession to Lieut. T I G Thomas, admitted to the Indian Army; E A Bald, vice J M R Ford, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Royal Sussex Regt—A P Hamilton, A C Anderson, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.) F A H Castberg, in succession to Lieut H S Winthrop, resigned; J H Thruston, in succession to Lieut C A S Page, seconded.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—H O Curtis, on augmentation H M B de Sales La Terriere, on augmentation; F W Cavendish-Bentinck, vice P G Chenevix-Trench, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.)—E F G Bourchier, in succession to Lieut E B Reid, promoted.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—H G Gauntlett, in succession to Lieut T G Horn, seconded; L E H Judkins, in succession to Lieut A St J Blunt promoted.

The Highland Light Inf.—C H Anderson, in succession to Lieut J H Hope, seconded; G M Gerard, in succession to Lieut B H Baird, seconded.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—P E Kelly, vice J E Lynch, signed

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—J G J Kilkelly, in succession to Lieut H B T Rye, appointed adjutant.

Admiralty, 13th October.

The following promotions in His Majesty's Fleet have been made:—

Lieutenant Arthur Bromley to be Commander. Sub-Lieutenants—Henry Bradford Malsby, the Honourable Roger Coke, Humphry Osbaldeston Brooke Firman, to be lieutenants. Dated 31st August.

Admiralty, 14th October.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

John William Phillips, Joon Garnet Pary, Hubert Martinus Hayward, Henry John Rampling, George Cocks, Leslie Gregory, Herbert William Smith, John Pattinson, Geoffrey Hiek. Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 15th October.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Allan Hamilton Ozzard has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 24th September.

War Office, 16th October.

With reference to the announcement in the London "Gazzette" of 18th September 1908, the date fixed for the disbandment of the 2nd Bucks (Eton College) Volunteer Rifle Crops is the 31st October, 1908, and the date of its reconstitution as the Eton College Contingent, Junior Division, Officers Training Corps, 1st November, 1908.

War Office, Whitehall, 16th October.

Commands and Staff.

Major Edmud G. Godfrey-Faussett, Royal Engineers, from Secretary, Royal Engineer Committee, to be a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters Dated 25th August.

The undermentioned Officers to be Adjutants (attached to the General Staff) of units of the Officers Training Corps Dated 1st September Captain Ronald C Maclachlan, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) Captain Leslie H Thornton 6th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own),

Establishments.

The notification in the "Gazette" of the 13th October, 1908, should be under the heading "Army Service Corps Training Establishment," instead of as therein stated.

Lieutenant Jocelyn F. de F. Shaw is seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 20th September.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Daniel A. Sandford to be Lieutenant, vice R. V. Douglas, appointed an Instructor in Gunnery (Second Class): Dated 5th October.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—

Arthur R. Reynolds, vice Brevet Colonel H. M. Jackson, retired. Dated 27th August.

Cecil C. J. Pery, vice Brevet Colonel E. Agar, placed on half-pay. Dated 1st September.

Henry B. H. Wright vice Brevet Colonel S. R. Rice, placed on half-pay. Dated 1st October.

Brevet Colonel George H. Fowke, vice Brevet Colonel A. D. Meeres, placed on half-pay. Dated 4th October.

The undermented Captains to be Majors:—Brevet Major Charles W. Gwynn, G. M. G., D. S. O. vice H. B. H. Wright. Dated 1st October.

Frederick G Guggisberg, C.M.G, vice Brevet Colonel G H Fowke. Dated 4th October.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provision of article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—Rowland C R Hill. Dated 25th September. Arthur F Cousins. Dated 25th September.

Second Lieutenant Cecil V S Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice R C R Hill. Dated 15th September.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Captain John T Carpenter-Garnier to be Major, vice A C Morrison-Bell, retired. Dated 10th October.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Frank A Macartney reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 20th September.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Captain Herbert C Forster is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 19th September.

Lieutenant Paul Chapman, D.S.O, to be Captain, vice E S Hill, placed on temparary half-pay on account of ill-health, and is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 17th August.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major John W V Carroll is seconded for service with Mounted Infantry. Dated 24th September.

Supernumerary Captain Arthur C Temperley to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J W V Carroll. Dated 24th September,

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Graham E Dunsterville reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 19th September.

Second Lieutenant James A Park to be Lieutenant, vice G E Dunsterville, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 19th September.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Major Robert Brocklehurst retires on retired pay. Dated 17th October.

Captain and Brevet Major Ernest HRCR Platt to be Major, vice R. Brocklehurst. Dated 17th October.

Brevet Major Amherst B. Whatman, D.S.O., from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain, vice E. H. R. C. R. Platt. Dated 17th October.

The Leicestershire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 17th October.

Lieutenant Disney Y. Watt, from the King's (Liverpool Regiment). vice R. N. Knatchball, D.S.O, promoted.

Clive G. Liddel, vice E. H. Ross, seconded.

William C. Dixon, vice C. G. Liddel, appointed Adjutant.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant John de la H. G rdon revers to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 2nd August.

The Cheshire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Allen B Gosset to be Major, vice W R Clifford, promoted. Dated 16th September.

Supernumerary Captain Percy L Grove to be Captain, vice Brevet Major A B Gosset. Dated 16th Septemba.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Gustavus R Rae reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 16th August.

The East Surrey Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Leslie Murray to be Captain. vice C C G Ashton, seconded. Dated 11th October.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Supernumerary Lieutenant Francis C C Rogers to be Lieutenant, vice J E Marshall, seconded. Dated 14th October.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment.) Lieutenant Henry V Reynolds reverts to the rank of second Lieutenant at his own request in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 26th September.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Ernest H Fawcett, vice J C Barnett, seconded Dated 15th August.

Claude R Hertley, vice T I G Thomas, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 13th September.

Frederick G Peake, vice H V Reynolds, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 26th September.

The Border Regiment.

Lieutenant Cecil E Graham is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 19th September.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Cecil F M Margetts to be Lieutenant, vice J Kelsall, seconded. Dated 24th September.

The Welsh Regiment.

Second Lieutenant William S Evans to be Lieutenant, vice J Wyndham, promoted. Dated 26th September.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Allan H Harden is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 12th September.

Supernumerary Lieutenant, The Honourable Joseline C W S Foljambe to be Lieutenant, vice A H Harden. Dated 12th September.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur E B Parsons reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 30th September.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant William E Gatacre is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 24th September.

Second Lieutenant Walton d'E Williams to be Lieutenant, vice W E Gatacre, seconded, Dated 24th September.

Lieutenant William E Gatacre, and Adjutant of Territorial Infantry to be Captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 24th September.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment), Second Lieutenant William L. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice W P R Wreatley, seconded. Dated 10th October.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant Lancelot G Moore is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 3rd October.

Captain William F G Wyndham, M V O to be Major vice C L E Robertson-Eustace, D S O deceased. Dated 5th October.

Second Lieutenant The Honourable Eric E M J Upton to be Lieutenant, vice L G Moore, seconded. Dated 3rd October.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur C Magor to be Captain, vice F W Stoddart, seconded. Dated 10th September,

Supernumerary Lieutenant William S Hern to be Lieutenant, vice A C Mager. Dated 10th September.

The Gordon Highlanders, Major Alan D Greenhill-Gardyne, from half-pay, to be Major to complete establishment, with precedence next below H P Unlacke Dated 2nd October.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieutenant Jasper B Lynch reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 20th June.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Southerland Highlanders, Captain Ivor W Watson is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th September.

Supernumerary Captain John F Mackay, V C, to be Captain, vice I W Watson. Dated 16th September.

Lieutenant George A Akers-Douglas resigns his Commission. Dated 17th October.

The Rifle Brigade, The Prince Consort's Own, Supernumerary Captain Sir Edward I E Grogan, Bart, to be Captain, on augmentation. Dated 23rd September.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain George B Dartnell to be Adjutant. Dated 29th August.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G D Mosse retires on retired pay. Dated 17th October.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend Willoughby C Parr, Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, First Class. Dated 10th October.

Memoranda.

Colonel Frederick Campbell, D S O Indian Army is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst employed as a Colonel on the Staff in India. dated 30th June.

Colonel Madcolm O Little C B half-pay reties on retired pay. Dated 17th October.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels Dated 15th October.

Lewis L Nicol, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own.)

Edmund R O Ludlow, The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant George D Mann, Royal Field Artillery is granted the local rank of Captain, whilst employed as Captain in the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force. Dated 19th September.

Lieutenant Henry Dundas Keith Macartney, Royal Australian Artillery Regiment, is granted the Local rank of Lieutenant in the Army, whilst serving with Imperial Troops in the United Kingdom or in India, with seniority from the 20th June, 1901, the date of his present rank as Lieutenant in the Australian Commonwealth Forces. Dated 21st July.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain George W Anderson Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's attached to the Egyptian Army, to be Honorary Major. Dated 17th October.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas P FitzGerald,

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1908.

INDIA'S MAGNA CHARTA.

FIFTY years ago to-day the text of India's Magna Charta was received in Bombay, and fifty years ago to-morrow, November 1st, an enormous crowd, representing all communities, assembled in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall to hear read the Proclamation of the transfer of the government of India from the Honourable the East India Company to her Majesty the Queen Victoria. We give the text of the Proclamation in full in another column. The drafting of that document was a source of much anxiety to her Majesty, and we are told that she objected strongly to the form in which it was originally submitted to her and begged Lord Derby to write one out for her in "his own language," keeping in view that it was "a female Sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them after a bloody civil war, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem." Such a Proclamation should, said her Majesty, emphasize the ideas of generosity, benevolence, religious toleration, liberty, and equality before the Law. According to Robert Wilson, the author of the "Life and Times of Queen Victoria," what offended her deeply in the original draft was a menace reminding the Indian people that she had the power of undermining native religions and custom. "Her Majesty," wrote Lord Malmesbury, by her directions, "would prefer that the subject should be introduced by a declaration in the sense that the deep attachment which she feels to her own religion and the comfort and happiness which she derives from its consolations, will preclude her from any attempt to interfere with native religions." The original draft was cancelled, and Lord Derby so completely agreed with her Majesty that he re-wrote the Proclamation. A few additions were made to it by the Queen herself, and in the form in which it is now reproduced elsewhere to-day, it was read to the people of this country.

As will be seen, the greatest care was exercised in the wording of the pronouncement, which was full of hope and of promise for India. To the people of India it said: "We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." With regard to religious freedom, the Proclamation declared that, "Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure." This clause has often been misquoted, misinterpreted, and phrases from it denuded of their context. But it applies to religion and religious matters only. "And it is our further will," proceeds the Proclamation, "that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to office in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge." "So far as may be"—be it noted; and attention must also be paid to the conditions so clearly laid down. As to rights and privileges regarding lands, the next paragraph is equally clear. "We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India." To the Ruling Chiefs of India, the Proclamation addressed itself in these terms:—"We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company, are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement, which can only be secured by internal peace and good government."

The Proclamation was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the Indian as well as by the European community. Three thousand persons of all castes and creeds signed an address to the Crown, expressing the belief that the great principles of moderation, impartiality, and justice, characteristic of her Majesty's Government in all parts of the British Empire, would thenceforward be scrupulously recognised in India; while the President and members of the Bombay Association declared themselves impressed with the conviction that due exercise and strict observance of the same principles of moderation, impartiality, justice, liberality, and toleration would mark her Majesty's government of the Indian Empire, firmly believing that the important change of administration would tend to establish her Majesty's rule on a firm and lasting basis and secure the happiness of her Majesty's Indian subjects. Nor have those expectations been disappointed, nor those promises unfulfilled. There can be no possibility of doubt, no two honest opinions, as to the scrupulous manner in which the promises then held out have been observed and how the boons expected have been fully and generously granted. As Sir George Clarke observed the other day, replying to an expression of Indian loyalty to the Crown: "In spite of efforts which are being made to create hostility to Government and to cause racial antipathy I am certain that the great mass of people engaged in commerce and industry realise that their present prosperity and future advancement depend absolutely upon the maintenance of law and order which British rule alone can guarantee . . . No thoughtful student of history can fail to recognise the wonderful progress which India has made and is now making under the guardianship and guidance of the British people. Peace now reigns where devastating wars were almost chronic. Property is secure where its accumulation was once dangerous. Careers of many kinds stand open to Indians of every degree, and industry and capacity receive their due rewards." On this point we know much has been made by agitators, who do not consider they have a sufficient share of the loaves and fishes of office. But the promise was that subjects of whatever race or creed should be freely and impartially admitted to offices, "the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." And in this respect we hold that the most liberal interpretation has invariably been placed upon that condition. Indeed, the whole terms of the Proclamation have been interpreted with the utmost magnanimity. There is not a word of representative government, much less of autonomy; and those who point to the Magna Charta and declare that its provisions have been ignored are guilty of a wilful misrepresentation of facts. Ideas of self-government are of modern growth; yet even in that respect the British raj, guided by the principles of the Queen's Proclamation, has met all legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. A measure of representative government has been granted; the Councils have time and again been extended, and further concessions are on the point of being made. On Monday a gracious message from the King is to be read, and it is not improbable that further boons will be granted in commemoration of the great anniversary which will then be celebrated.

ARE OUR PEERS DOWNHEARTED? SEVENTY years ago, when the last of our Hanoverian kings died, and the young Victoria ascended the Throne, a new era was ushered in, in which the country underwent a notable change. With the passing of King William and his actress, Mrs. Jordan, from the scene, and the succession of a woman to the Throne, the age of license went out of fashion. The Monarch ceased to be a familiar figure on the turf; the Peers began to forsake their prize-fights; duelling ceased to be an every-day occurrence; cock-fighting and many other cruel sports became neglected; poets and actresses no longer had their patrons amongst the Peers; purchase in the Army became illegal; slavery was abolished; public executions ceased; sheep-stealing was no longer a capital offence; the Press was freed from galling restrictions; the Press-gang fell into disuetude; the Jews were admitted to Parliament; a cheap post became universal; the public houses were closed by Act of Parliament on Sundays; the brewers were compensated by the invention of Bank Holidays; the Georgian clear-shave gave way to the mutton-chop and the Dundreary; and an age of such rigid respectability and methodistical straight-lacedness came in that its wonted gaiety seemed to have departed from the nation. The Peers, who had been the patrons of the arts, the inspirers of the country's mirth; the villains of all the plays; the husbands of all the heiresses; the seducers of the nation's beauty, and the leaders in all the wars for centuries, also fell from their pedestals in the admiration of the people. They also grew mutton-chop whiskers and set up as patterns of domestic virtue. But the times are changing again, and the Peerage is beginning to absorb the interest of the people as it did in the bad old days a hundred years ago! The Monarch is again the first gentleman upon the Turf as in the State; the Peers, after a decade or so, are marrying the Stage; religion is once more "bad form;" good churchmen now play golf on Sundays and better Nonconformists play football on Good Fridays; and if we keep on we shall soon return to periwigs and patches and be duelling every day. For, there is my Lord Ressiyn, undeterred by two previous mistakes, marrying again on the sly; there is my Lord Viscount Villiers, as neatly as his ancestor purloined Banker Childs's only daughter, running off with Lord Kilmorey's daughter, aided and abetted by her noble brother, who in the same moment breaks off his engagement with Wales's greatest heiress; there is my Lord Poulett, forgetful of his erstwhile elder brother, the organ-grinding Viscount from Hinton St. George, wedding pretty Miss Storey of the Gaiety; there is "my right honourable friend the member for Dundee," and Lord Viscount Woodstock marrying Miss Hozier of the Lanarkshire clan that sent us our Bombay ex-Governor's good lady; and there is my Lord Clancarty, no longer sorrowing after bonnie Belle Bilton of the Halls, marrying, a young lady at St. Margaret's, Westminster, with a duke's son for best man, and the Court Chaplain to bless them! Who said the age of romance was dead?

LONDON WELLS. LONDON would seem to be one of the least likely places in the world for satisfactory well-sinking. But, given Water Companies that have power to raise the price of water to famine rates, industries and institutions that require a large volume of water in their daily operations are driven to look for an adequate supply elsewhere, the cost of which shall be under their own control. The artesian well comes in usefully in the metropolitan area, and in spite of the boring down through hundreds of feet that has to be undertaken, such wells are multiplying with amazing rapidity in London. A correspondent of the "Times" states that much surprise would be created if complete statistics were published of the number of public institutions, companies and private property owners in the City near it, drawing their water-supply from artesian wells. The Bank of England has one, sunk to a depth of 400 feet, that can give 7,000 gallons an hour, and it will soon have another, for which Messrs. Isler and Co. have the contract, which will render the Bank independent of Water Companies. The Royal Mint, the Baltic Exchange, Lipton's, Crosse and Blackwell, Salisbury House and Mansion House Chambers have each their artesian well. A City Gas and Coke Company own a well 400 feet deep that supplies 10,000 gallons an hour. The economic Great Eastern Railway has wells on its Stratford premises giving more than double that quantity. Electric Companies and the Great Central Railway are other independent artesian well proprietors. The boring has to pierce down through the clay and sand beds, right into the chalk formation, where water is found, the depth varying from 150 to 300 feet and more. For the well for Salisbury House the boring had to be persisted in for 450 feet, the last 250 being through the chalk. Many improvements on the old system of sinking artesian wells have been introduced of late years. It is calculated that such a well in London, supplying 7,000 gallons an hour, costs £700 and that the working expenses and depreciation may come to £235 per annum. Nevertheless this sort of a private supply is considered an economy where a large quantity of water is required and must be paid for. The water is said to be of a constant quality—a matter of great consequence in the making of comestibles, such as Lipton and Crosse and Blackwell turn out—and many degrees less hard than London Water Companies supply. There is no fear that the water in the chalk depths of the metropolis will give out for many years, the level being only very slightly lowered by all the calls on it—so well-sinkers aver, and they ought to know all about it.

A PRESS Communique states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Eustace Beric Macnee, B.A., (Cantab) to the Indian Educational Service, as Professor of English in the Morris College, Nagpur.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Cambay has arrived in Bombay and has put up in a bungalow at Dadar.

MR. WEST'S Army and Navy Cinematograph pictures will be shown on Sunday night at three performances at the Bandmann Theatre, and Miss Blanche Vaudon will dance.

MADAME ALICE GOMEZ, the well-known London Contralto, arrives here in November, and proposes giving two concerts in Bombay (one, say, on November 25th, and the other on December 1st.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

SUFFRAGETTES AND GOVERNMENT.

The White City.

INDIAN HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

THE elaborate attempt of the Suffragettes to "mob" the House of Commons on Tuesday night—they boast that they used the word "mob" deliberately—was an ignominous failure, thanks to the special measures taken by Scotland Yard. Owing to the fact that the unemployed and the unemployable—more of the latter I fear than of the former—were demonstrating on similar lines at the same time, the task which the police had to perform was a most difficult one but they came out of the ordeal with flying colours. I have seen all these so-called suffragette raids and this, which was to have been the supreme effort of the gang of idle women who are led by the Pankhurst family, was as a demonstration absolutely tame. The only thing that can be considered as having saved the face of the Suffragette party was the escapade of Mrs. Symons on the floor of the House of Commons and this nice performance was quite apart from the "rush," being accomplished by means which some would call by an ugly word. This woman as the scribe of Mr. Keir-Hardie was well-known by sight to the police on duty at the House of Commons and she was admitted as a matter of course to St. Stephen's Hall. She sent in her name to a worthy Liberal member, Mr. Idris, who knew her father, and gave him to understand that she wished to listen to the debate then in progress, the subject being the Children's Bill, a grandmotherly piece of legislation that is not entirely palatable to the whole of the Ministerlists. The unsuspecting Mr. Idris took Mrs. Symons to the inner or members' lobby and introduced her to what is known as the "peep-hole" by the side of the folding doors where lady visitors are permitted for a minute or two to see the House at close quarters. Profiting by Mr. Idris's back being turned this gentle creature pushed open the door and advancing towards the table electrified the few members present by her excited speech. A stalwart attendant picked her up as if she had been a naughty child and carried her into the lobby from which she was conducted to the street door by one of the constables. She subsequently wrote a much-needed letter of apology to the member upon whom she had played such a scurvy trick and informed him for his consolation that "so far he was concerned" the affair was unpremeditated. But the unpremeditation only applies to the particular victim she chose. When she went to the House she had not decided to ask for Mr. Idris; but the Women's Social and Political Union admit that it was decided that she should at a favourable moment seek to obtain an entrance to the legislative chamber and it is pretty clear that she went to Westminster for the purpose. The Speaker has not seen his way to exclude lady visitors from the members' lobby but he has issued an order depriving them of the much-appreciated privilege which Mrs. Symons abused in such a ladylike manner. I have referred to the demonstration in the precincts of Parliament as tame. By that I mean it was, compared with previous demonstrations of the same kind and in the same neighbourhood, a poor show for the Suffragettes—their financial backers whoever they may be did not get much for their money—as all avenues to the square were closed and there were no available motor buses or cabs from which these wild women could shriek "Votes for Women." But from another point of view it was anything but tame. Never before have there been so many hooligans present and it is only due to Sir Edward Henry's big battalions, if I may say so describe them, that this affair ended without anything more serious happening than about a score of persons being more or less injured. Of course the usual martyrs offered themselves for arrest and were obliged accordingly. The three leaders who are being prosecuted on the more serious charge of inciting the public to mob the House of Commons are Mrs. Pankhurst, her remarkably clever daughter Christabel, and Mrs. Drummond. The charge is based on the following appeal:—"Votes for Women! Men and women, help the suffragists to rush the House of Commons on Tuesday, October 13, at 7-30 p.m." In her rather skilful cross-examination of one of the police witnesses at Bow Street on Wednesday Miss Christabel in reply to an observation he made said: "Really we are not responsible." One is inclined to think that so far as some of the Suffragettes are concerned this is literally true. Many of their actions are scarcely those of responsible persons. One aspect of this agitation which differentiates it from any other political movement is commented upon by the "Westminster Gazette". That paper calls attention to two little items in Wednesday's morning papers. The first describes a scene at Caxton Hall: The business was postponed for a few minutes while a flashlight photograph of the deputation was taken. Then Mrs. Lawrence, in a brief, stirring speech, explained the mission upon which the thirteen women were bound. The second describes the scene a little earlier, when the three ladies were arrested at the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union: As the clock was striking six those assembled on the landing raised a cheer, which was carried to the outside of building, and in the dim light Miss Sylvia Pankhurst came tripping downstairs, closely followed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Lawrence bringing up the rear. They all entered the office, where they were photographed, and directly after Inspector Jarvis read one of the three warrants. The "Westminster" proceeds:—"Sure enough, we have reproduced this morning a photograph showing the three ladies standing against the wall while the inspector reads the warrant—a photograph taken after dark, for which all the preparations must have been elaborately made. The inspector, we suppose, was taken off his guard, for it is not usual and not desirable that the processes of justice should be made the subject of popular photographs showing every evidence of prearrangement." As the writer truly adds the trail of the photographer is over all this movement.

THE OTHER AGITATION.

The unemployed problem is also affording a fine opportunity for notoriety hunters. In Trafalgar Square on Saurday Mr. Will Thorne the Socialist M. P., addressing a big meeting presided over by the redoubtable Jack Williams, is reported to have made use of the following language:—"It is no good your rushing the House of Commons. There is nothing there. Your wives are starving, your children are starving. What you ought to do is to rush every bally baker's shop. What if you do get sent to prison?—you will be better treated there than you are here." Another speaker Mr. Herbert Barrows, who ought to know better, upon the same occasion advised the unemployed to go down to Parliament-square 50,000 strong. "I do not," he said, "ask you to force your way into the House of Commons but to stay there until the Unemployed Bill is settled. There are not enough police in London to remove 50,000 from Parliament-square. If the Government is insane and foolish and lunatic enough to shoot down unarmed men and women, its days are numbered and there will be the beginning of a social revolution." Not to be outdone by his friends in Trafalgar Square Mr. Frank Smith, once a leading official of the Salvation Army and now a Labour member of the County Council, caused an unprecedented scene at the meeting of that body on Tuesday by persisting in making a speech about the unemployed question and in refusing to obey the Chairman's ruling. Twice was the Council adjourned and still Mr. Smith insisted upon setting the rules of debate at defiance. Eventually when a body of attendants attempted by order of the Chairman to remove him from the Council room the other Labour members formed a body guard round him and showed fight. The utterly scandalous proceeding was only terminated by the Council adjoining *sine die*. But the youthful Mr. Victor Grayson the freak member for the Colne division has in the House of Commons gone one better than Mr. Smith. Mr. Grayson's impertinence at yesterday's sitting passed all bounds and the Speaker after treating him with every courtesy was obliged to call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him. To the credit of the Labour Party it must be said that he received no encouragement from them. Their refusal to associate themselves with his tactics seemed to cause him great annoyance, for as he was being shown the door he turned round and taunted them with being traitors to their class. Mr. Grayson turned up in the House again this afternoon while the House was in Committee on the Licensing Bill and repeated his previous behavour. Declining to sit down when requested to do so by the Chairman (Mr. Emmott) the hon. member was named and the Speaker sent for. Immediately the Prime Minister rose and moved that Mr. Grayson be suspended from the services of the House. One or two Labour members dissented but there was no division and Mr. Grayson as he passed out of the Chamber declared that he left feeling that he gained dignity by doing so. Dignity indeed! It appears that the suspension is for the rest of the Session unless the resolution be rescinded in the meantime. No doubt, Mr. Keir Hardie or some other member of the same kidney will lose no time in trying to get a rescission but the impudent young bounder ought not to be readmitted until he consents to eat humble-pie. Whilst Mr. Grayson was playing the fool at Westminster, Mr. Thorne was at Bow Street in answer to a summons which has been issued against him for his Trafalgar Square speech. Where is the Countess of Warwick? Is it not time that she did something?

INDIAN HONOURS AT THE WHITE CITY.

The Committee of the Indian Section of the Franco-British Exhibition are to be congratulated on the liberal recognition it has received at the hands of the International Jury. I am not yet in possession of the complete list of awards gained by India, but so far as they are declared they compare favourably with those of the last Paris International Exhibition. The total number on the present occasion is somewhat lower than in 1900, but there is a marked and indeed remarkable increase in the superior honours. For purposes of easy comparison I may print the figures in tabular form:—

	1908.	1900.
Grand Prix	26	9
Diploma of Honour	16	nil.
Gold Medal	41	22
Silver Medal	54	70
Bronze Medal	29	55
Diploma of Honourable Mention	16	40
	182	196

It is particularly gratifying to notice that the enterprise of the tea industry—the one Indian industry that does know how to advertise—has been so generously rewarded by the jury. A grand prix five diplomas of honour, 14 gold medals, 17 silver medals, 11 bronze medals and six diplomas of honourable mention have been bestowed on companies and firms connected with the cultivation of this important commercial commodity. Among other successful exhibitors are the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art (good medal in class 97 art metal work, casting in bronze), Bombay Chamber of Commerce (diploma of honour in classes 41 and 54 non-edible agricultural products &c.), the Mysore, Bikanir and Khairpur States, Messrs. Bhumgara & Co. and Messrs. Ardeshir & Co. I hope to be able to send you full and accurate details of the whole of the Indian awards next week. In the meantime I may repeat that the result is very creditable to all concerned with the organisation of the Indian Section in such a small space of time and with such limited, almost absurdly limited, financial resources. I am sure that the Committee will feel that they were in the circumstances very fortunate in having so experienced, able and tactful a Secretary as Mr. B. J. Rose.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The health of Mr. Saiyid Hosain Bilgrami, of the Secretary of State's Council, has not been quite satisfactory of late and as he feels the cold of our climate very much he has decided to winter in India. It is understood that he will leave England in the course of a few weeks and that he will be absent about four months.

I learn that Lord MacDonnell is a member of the special committee which has been sitting at the India Office during the present autumn presumably in connection with the proposed reforms. With the exception of Lord MacDonnell the Committee is composed, I believe, of members of the India Council including Mr. Bilgrami and Mr. Gupta.

There is something like a dead set in certain journals against Mr. John Burns. The papers to which I allude are by no means Socialistic but it does not follow that these attacks are not written by Socialists. And your ordinary Socialist whether he be a Fabian or a Hyndmanite has as much love for the President of the Local Board as his Satanic Majesty has for *eau bewite*. Men of this type will continue to hate Mr. Burns whatever he does but many of his friends wish that he would adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards the more militant members of the Labour party.

LADY VIOLET ELLIOT arrived in Simla on Sunday.

THE retirement of Colonel King, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in Burma, is notified.

ON the 21st instant at Peshawar Church wedding took place of Captain and Adjutant E. B. Gordon, 5th Fusiliers, and Miss Weldon, second daughter of the late Mr. Weldon, of Mauritius.

KAISER'S INDISCRETIONS.

OLD SORES RE-OPENED.

German Press Perturbed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The storm raised by the publication of the interview with the Kaiser continues. Everybody is irritated by His Majesty's double-edged indiscretions.

The English papers are calm. They regard bygones as bygones, and consider that the Kaiser meant well, but missed the mark. They deduce the lesson of the necessity of a powerful Navy.

The disclosures in the interview have provoked retorts in every direction.

The German newspapers publish extraordinarily outspoken articles, condemning the Emperor's impulsiveness and his disregard of his Ministers.

They deplore the reference to the Yellow Peril, by which old sores will be needlessly reopened.

The French Press revives stories of colleaguing between France, Russia, and Germany at the time of the Fashoda incident, with a view to expelling the British from Egypt, and it recalls the German proposals on behalf of the Boers at the time of the Kruger telegram.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Interest in the Kaiser's interview continues unabated.

The German Press is especially angry regarding the plan of campaign against a kindred people—the Boers—and asks whether it included concentration camps.

The papers are full of secret history of the attitude of Europe during the Boer war. The assertion is made that Russia sent fifty thousand troops to Kushk, besides concentrating 176,000 in Trans-Caspia with a view to menacing India, but the Boxer outbreak saved the peace of Europe.

LATER.

The newspapers continue to show unabated interest in the Kaiser interview.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "The moral is a strong Navy."

The "Daily News" says: "The Kaiser unconsciously proves the impossibility of an entente with Germany."

BULGARIAN TSAR.

In Conciliatory Mood.

THE SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE.

Received by the Tsar.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Bulgaria, in her reply to the joint British, French and Russian Note, promises to do her utmost to reach an understanding with Turkey.

LATER.

The Tsar received the Servian Crown Prince to-day.

His visit to St. Petersburg is stirring up feeling among the Slav fraternity and a great Pro-Russian demonstration took place at Belgrade last night.

TWELVE SUFFRAGETTES.

Sent to Prison.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Twelve of the Suffragettes, who were arrested on Wednesday, have gone to prison for one month, refusing the option of fines.

THE SHAH.

Provided with Bullet-Proof Jacket.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Shah has obtained a patent bullet-proof jacket.

THE "YARMOUTH."

Hope Abandoned.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Flotsam from the "Yarmouth" is being picked up, and hope has been abandoned of saving the crew, which numbered twenty-eight.

The Great Eastern Railway Co.'s s.s. "Yarmouth" is a steel twin screw steamer of 896 tons gross and 218 tons net tonnage. She was built by Messrs. Gourlay Bros. and Co. at Dundee in 1903, her dimensions being 245 feet 3 inches, beam 31 feet 1 inch, and draught 15 feet 3 inches. She has a nominal h.p. of 202 and is registered at Harwich. She was commanded by Captain J. Smith, and carried cargo and luggage for the Great Eastern passenger boats which are on the Harwich-Hook of Holland service. The Great Eastern Railway Company have of late been extremely unfortunate with the vessels on this service. In 1907 the "Berlin" was wrecked off the Hook of Holland with great loss of life, and in January of this year the same Company's ship the "Amsterdam" was beached after a collision in a fog.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mails of 17th instant arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 29th.

A PUBLIC memorial is to be erected on the battlefield of Flodden to mark the spot on or near which the Scottish King fell. Captain Collingwood, of Cornhill, has given free a site on the battlefield for the memorial.

THE Government of India have decided to abolish the military detention barracks at Bangalore, one such place being considered sufficient for the 9th (Secunderabad) division.

COTTON WAR.

Aspect More Hopeful.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

A meeting of the three cotton operatives organizations is to be held at Manchester to-morrow, when it is expected that the representatives will agree to terms forming the basis of a durable settlement.

The situation is regarded as more hopeful than since the beginning of the lock-out.

"BANDE MATERAM."

Magisterial Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

At the Calcutta Police Court, to-day, before Mr. Thornhill, the rule issued on the Manager of the "Bande Materam" and all persons connected with it to show cause why the printing presses and newspapers found in 2-1, Creek Row, should not be forfeited, came on for hearing. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Bose, Barrister, for the defence, said:—Girja Sunder is Manager. With regard to the article, we admit its publication in the "Bande Materam," dated the 12th September. But we deny that it comes under section 31 of the new Press Act. I have got a statement to that effect. The following statement was then put in:—The defendant's beg to state that, while they admit having published article, they fully deny that the said article or any portion thereof was an incitement to murder or acts of violence or that it can come under clause 11, section 31 of Act 7 of 1908. They further beg to point out that in the last paragraph of the article it has been distinctly said that "bomb can never bring independence," and the inclination of a misguided few in calling for blood of an official or two has been strongly denounced. Under the circumstances it is prayed that the Court would be pleased to discharge the rule.

Inspector Ellis of the Detective Department was examined and cross-examined at great length, and Counsel having addressed the Court on either side, the Magistrate promised to give his decision on Wednesday next.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Early Commencement of Work

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, October 30.

It is understood that work will commence at once upon the much-talked of and long-delayed Hydro-Electric Scheme, which is to supply light and water. It it expected that it will give 700 horse-power current in the season of 1910, the remaining 1,300 horse-power provided for in the scheme being available as demand arises.

Mr. Farrant, Chief Engineer of the Punjab, and General Beresford-Lovett have just returned from the Nantikhud, 14 miles from Simla, where the stream will be harnessed for work. Through 1,000 feet tunnel to the bank of the Sutlej, where a 550-feet drop will supply power to the turbines from the spot where the power is generated. It will be conducted by wire to the catchment area below Phagu, where a portion will be employed in pumping water to Simla and the balance will be passed on to the station for lighting. When inspected, the stream in Nantikhud was found running at over 60 cusacs force, about three time as great as needed to supply all the electricity required.

SARA BRIDGE PROJECT.

Final Sanction Awaited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 30.

The "Pioneer" says that no sanction has yet been received from the Secretary of State for the Sara Bridge project, and work cannot begin until formal authority is given.

This further delay cannot but increase the distrust of the mercantile community of Calcutta as to the policy of the India Office in this matter.

THE LONDON COMEDY CO.

Attractions to be Offered.

A telegram from Colombo referring to the opening performances of the Eastern tour of Mr. Hugh Ward's London Comedy Co., states: "Season huge success; papers unanimous in saying Company superior to Broughs; season extended." This does not mean, says the Manager of the Company (Mr. A. Goldie) that the date fixed for the first appearance of Mr. Ward's organization in Bombay will have to be altered, for the members will arrive here next Friday, in ample time to open at the Empire Theatre on Saturday night. The scenery, consisting of 100 tons of stage equipment will arrive by the "Delta" on Monday; the mechanicel staff will reach Bombay several days in advance to prepare for what promises to be a notable season of comedy. It is explained that the pieces to be played are musical farces and farcical comedies—not musical comedies—and it is claimed that they are all the latest London and New York successes. The first production will be "Man from Mexico," an American musical farce, described as being "riotously funny," in which a number of the latest popular songs and dances will be introduced. Among the special features to be performed are a Spanish dance by Miss Grace Palotta, which did much to enhance the fame of the popular Gaiety actress and the celebrated Salome dance by Miss Ruby Baxter. Mr. Hugh Ward, who is reported to be a wonderful eccentric dancer, will appear in one or two of the specialities which made him a favorite at Durry Lane and among other attractions will be the songs of Messrs. Musgrove and Celie Ghilomi, two well-known stars of the comic opera stage. "The New Clown and Mr. Hopkinson" follow in the first week and the box plan for the three pieces mentioned will be opened at Soundy and Co.'s on Tuesday next.

Magic, Mirth and Mystery will hold nigh carnival when "Carter," the American Magician, and his own special company of modern miracle workers, will be seen for the first time in Bombay It is said that his illusions and magical effects are all new, and that "Carter," unlike other magicians, is a comedian as well, and keeps his auditors in roars of laughter throughout his incomprehensible entertainment.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Two Important Bills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

At the Viceroy's Council to-day, the programme was carried through as already announced.

INDIAN STEAMSHIPS BILL.

In introducing the Indian Steamships Law Amendment Bill, Mr. Harvey said:—

The Inland Steamship Act, 1884 (7 of 1884) and the Indian Steamships Act, 1774 (7 of 1774) at present do not apply to vessels propelled by electricity or other mechanical power. In this Bill power is being taken by clauses 2 and 5 to apply the provisions of these Acts to motor-craft, the number of which is increasing annually. Clause 3 of the Bill is intended to remove the inequality which at present exists between British and foreign steamships carrying more than 12 passengers between places in British India and places outside British India. Foreign ships have not hitherto been required to possess a certificate of survey under Act 7 of 1884, while such a certificate is required in the case of British ships. The same procedure will now apply to both classes of vessels. Clause 4 of the Bill amends section 23 of Act 7 of 1884. Under the law as it stands a foreign certificate of survey attested by a British Consular officer at a foreign port may be accepted by the local Government, which can then issue a certificate having the same effect as a certificate given after survey under the Indian Act. Inconvenience has been caused, particularly in the case of Aden, by the power to issue such certificate being confined to the local Government. In sub-section (2) of section 23 as amended, provision is made for the delegation of this power by local Governments when they are satisfied that the survey at a particular foreign port sufficiently meets the requirements of the Indian Act. Sub-section (3) of section 23 provides for the acceptance of certificates of partial survey and docking certificates granted by the Board of Trade of any British Colonial Government. Under the law as it stands such certificates, although they could be accepted when granted at foreign ports, could not be accepted when granted at British or Colonial ports. The amendment now proposed removes an inequality to which objection had been taken in practice and put British and Colonial certificates of partial survey and docking certificates on the same footing as certificates granted at foreign ports.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

In introducing the Bill further to amend the Indian Shipping Act, 1880, Mr. Harvey said:—

When the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1906 (6 Edw, 7 c, 48) was passed the Secretary of State for India asked the Government of India to consider the advisability of legislating so as to bring the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Law into line with those of the new Imperial Statute. He particularly requested that legislation should be undertaken to amend the Indian Shipping Act (7 of 1880 as amended by Act of 1891) by adapting it to the provisions of Part I of the Statute of 1906 dealing with the safety of vessels. The amendment contemplated by clause 2 of the Bill is based on section 7 of the Imperial Act. Hitherto in India coasting steamers of less than 150 tons register have been exempted from the provisions of the Act relating to unseaworthy and unsafe ships. This exemption has now been withdrawn, but power has been reserved to the Governor-General in Council to extend to such vessels, if they do not carry cargo, exemption from the special provisions of the Act relating to deck and loads. Difficulty has been experienced in the past from the want of specific provision in the Indian law to the effect that the submersion of a ship's disc should be deemed to render a ship "unsafe" within the meaning of Act 7 of 1880, and consequently liable to detention. This point has been provided for in unmistakeable language in clause 3 of the draft Bill. Clause 4 of the Bill amplifies the scope of section 85 of Act 7 of 1880, which at present applies to foreign ships. The provisions of that Act apply in respect of overloading and improper loading only. The provisions relating to deck and load lines will now also extend to such ships when in British Indian ports, and they will thus be subject to the same condition as British ships. But foreign ships coming into port under stress of weather are exempted from the operation of this clause in consequence of the possible detention of foreign ships for non-compliance with the requirements of the law. Provision has been made for enabling Consular officers to safeguard the interest of vessels of their respective nationalities.

ANAND MARRIAGES BILL.

The Tikka Saheb of Nabha then introduced his Bill to legalise Anand marriages amongst the Sikhs, and Sir Harvey Adamson explained that, while Government voted for the introduction of the measure, its attitude towards the Bill, in its later stages, would depend entirely upon whether or not it is found to be desirable by the Sikh community, to which it refers. The Government, he added, were always desirous of welcoming anything of use to the Sikhs, a section of His Majesty's loyal subjects whose bravery was the admiration of the world.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

Departure from Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Minto, Lady Violet Elliot, Colonels Victor Brooke and Crooke Lawless, and Captains Lord F. Scott, Jelf, Gibbs and Windsor and Mr. Arthur Guise will leave Simla by landau to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. The Private and Foreign Secretaries leave by train about the same time.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 30.

The Burma Government have declared Monday, the 2nd November, to be a public holiday, under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the assumption by the Crown of the government of India.

THE CELEBRATION IN MADRAS.

Coonoor Stands Aloof.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COONOOR, OCTOBER 30.

At the Coonoor Municipal Council meeting held this afternoon, with Mr. G. H. Coleman, Chairman, presiding, a letter from the Honorary Secretary South Indian Loyal Celebration of Royal Proclamation Committee of Madras, forwarding copy of address to be presented to the King-Emperor and requesting members of the Council to sign same and soliciting subscription, came up for consideration.

Mr. Coleman moved a proposition that the Council, while expressing their cordial sympathy with the movement, considers that as the members with one exception are Europeans, their sympathies would be out of place to an address the Committee wished to present to the King-Emperor. The Council regrets it is not at liberty to devote public money to the object.

The proposition was carried "nem-con." The solitary Muslman Councillor was absent.

The Coonoor Municipality was the only one out of all municipalities in the Madras Presidency that stood aloof from the loyalist movement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me a small space in your widely read paper to ask the Customs and the Port Trust authorities to issue a notice to-morrow, declaring Monday, the 2nd November, as a closed day, similar to the other holidays, viz., the King's Birthday, Christmas Day and Good Friday. By doing this, all those connected with the above departments will also be fortunate enough to enjoy the General Holiday.—Yours, etc.

TALLY CLERK.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Monday, the 2nd of November, ought to be kept up in a very fitting manner, I think there should be a big ceremonial Parade on the Bombay Maidan for all the troops in garrison. The Volunteer Corps should also be asked to take part. This Parade should be at 7 a. m. (S. T.), I am sure a grand Parade on such an occasion is the correct thing, and will make a great impression.

A notice in Saturday's papers would be quite early enough to get the Volunteers to turn out and they would muster strong on such an occasion. I hope this will meet the eye of our General and the Commanding Officers of our One Volunteer Corps, not forgetting the Cadets of the B.V.R.—Yours, etc.

BOBS.

The 2nd November 1908 being the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown, the public are invited to attend a gathering to be held on that day at Sir Mangaldas's House (Girgaum) at 5 p.m. to celebrate the auspicious day and to express their devotion and loyalty to the British Raj.

THE BIGHATI DACOITY.

Three Persons Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

In connection with the Bighati dacoity case near Serampore, Inspector Purna Chunder Lahiri, of the Calcutta Detective Department, went up to Benares, and on Wednesday evening last succeeded in arresting Mathuranath Samadhyay and two of his alleged accomplices.

Samadhyay is a Professor of the Calcutta National College.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"Floradora."

It is many years now since "Floradora" first charmed the Shaftesbury Theatre audiences—so many in fact, that the piece might well have lost its freshness, but last night's performance at the Theatre proved the contrary. There were many little things perhaps that might have been played differently, but an interesting evening was spent, the frequent applause showing that the piece was just as much appreciated as some of the more modern ones which have preceded it. One reason of the success of the play is the part of Antony Tweedlepunch, the best part Willie Edouin ever created, and it is one of the best in that versatile actor's repertoire. Mr. Ellis was a very good imitation. Miss Doreen O'Connor, who played in "Floradora" in Bombay a couple of years ago, and—in the limelight—doesn't look a day the worse, won much applause for her dainty songs and dancing. Mr. Osborne as Gilfain was even more than usually versatile—and every one worked uncommonly hard and well. The Sixtette was very well done, and nothing better can be said of Miss Lizzie Primmer as "Lady Holynood" than that it was a tolerably close reproduction of Miss Ada Reeve.

To-night: "The Girl behind the Counter."

Liddiard's Troubadours.

THESE clever and versatile children who under the direction of Mr. Tom Liddiard established their reputation in Bombay a couple of years ago when they played to crowded houses at the Town Hall and Novelty Theatre will open here at the Bandmann Theatre on Monday, November 9th. They are a troupe of children whose talent and versatility, both in song and dance, it would be hard to beat. Baby Leddle is still the star of the troupe and other old favourites—and visitors to the Bandmann Theatre can be sure of a good night's enjoyment. The plan is to open at Rose and Co.

THE new "McNair" ward of the Karchana (Allahabad) Hospital was opened on Friday by Mr. A. W. McNair, Collector of Allahabad, in whose honour the ward has been built.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

THE PROCLAMATION OF 1858.

INDIA'S MAGNA CHARTA.

A NOTABLE JUBILEE.

THE first of November, 1858, is a memorable date in Indian history, for on that day was issued throughout the length and breadth of this vast country, translated into the innumerable languages and dialects spoken by its varied population, the celebrated Proclamation of Queen Victoria addressed to her Indian subjects, who had just then passed under her direct rule. The old order in India had changed giving place to a new. The Company's long and brilliant rule had ended in a great crisis which shook the Empire to its base. Fortunately, British rule was saved and came out of the tremendous conflict with flying colours. The crisis had revealed many faults in the system and none more clearly than that of the double government which obtained then. The Company's rule was doomed and it vanished in gloom. The British Parliament and the British people, who had up till then ruled India through the Company, assumed direct responsibility for the welfare of the Indian peoples, and the Company which had latterly been reduced to a mere phantom was altogether done away with as a useless and, in many ways, a mischievous intermediary. The English Sovereign became in name, as she was in reality, Ruler of India. This transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown was effected by a Bill which finally passed the House of Commons on the 8th July, 1858, and received the Royal assent on the 2nd August following. It was thought advisable that the Crown, on assuming the direct control of India, given by this Act of Parliament, should issue a Proclamation to her new subjects announcing this fact which touched them most.

The original idea of the Queen's Proclamation seems to have arisen in the imaginative head of Benjamin Disraeli, that brilliant statesman who knew more than any one else how much of imagination and sentiment enters into practical politics and what a large part forms and ceremonies play among Eastern peoples. This very interesting part has been, only very recently, revealed by the publication of Queen Victoria's letters a few months ago. We therein find Disraeli, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, writing to the late Queen when the Bill for the transfer to the Crown was nearing its weary end in the last week of June as follows: "It (the India Bill) is a wise and well-digested measure, ripe with the experience of the last five months of discussion: but it is only the antechamber of an imperial palace: and your Majesty would do well to deign to consider the steps which are necessary to influence the opinions and affect the imagination of the Indian populations. The name of your Majesty ought to be impressed upon their native life. Royal Proclamations, Courts of Appeal in their own land, and other institutions, forms, and ceremonies will tend to this great result." This is quite what we should have expected: and it is an earlier revelation of the man who nearly twenty years after, in 1876, passed the measure making Her Majesty Queen-Empress of India. The phrase "antechamber of an imperial palace" is very significant, and may now be considered unconsciously prophetic of what was to come within two decades.

THE ORIGINAL DRAFT.

According to this suggestion of Disraeli, a Royal Proclamation was drawn up which should "influence the opinions and affect the imagination of the Indian populations." This draft was prepared under the immediate superintendance of the fourteenth Earl of Derby (1799-1869), who was then Prime Minister. The Queen was then on a tour to Prussia, where she was staying at Babelsberg—a picturesque old castle in the vicinity of Potsdam, when this draft Proclamation was sent to her on the fourteenth of August. Lord Derby's Foreign Minister, the famous diplomatist, Lord Malmesbury, who was so well versed in the politics of the Continent, accompanied the Queen as Minister-in-waiting, and laid the draft before her. The Queen did not like it at all, and she did not think that it was conceived in a spirit or clothed in language appropriate to a State paper of such great importance. "It cannot possibly remain in its present shape" is the emphatic comment on it in the journal which the Prince Consort kept. The objections were detailed by the Queen and her Consort to Lord Malmesbury, who sent a Memorandum on them to Lord Derby with the Queen's letter to the latter, tersely pointing out the sentiments which she wanted by this document to be impressed in the hearts and minds of her Indian subjects, and requesting Lord Derby to write it himself "in his excellent language." "The Queen has asked Lord Malmesbury to explain in detail to Lord Derby his objections to the draft Proclamation for India. The Queen would be obliged if Lord Derby would write it himself in his excellent language, bearing in mind that it is a female Sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them, and after a bloody civil war, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem and explaining the principles of her government. Such a document should breathe feelings of compassion, benevolence, and religious toleration, and point out the privileges which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown and the prosperity following in the train of civilization." It is singular that a statesman of the ability of Lord Derby had not foreseen this main objection. But imagination was not the strong point of this matter-of-fact Minister. It is a great pity that Disraeli should not have drawn it up himself, as he had himself first suggested the idea of it. He possessed, in a great measure, that rare gift of politicians—a vivid imagination, and being of Oriental extraction himself, knew very well how to touch the imaginations of Orientals.

LORD MALMESBURY'S MEMORANDUM.

We have not got the Memorandum of Lord Malmesbury, though we do not see why he should not have published it in his very interesting Memoir. But Sir Theodore Martin has given, in his excellent "Life of the Prince Consort," some extracts which are very interesting, as they give us an insight into the value and importance of the suggestions elaborated by the Queen in concert with the Prince. For instance, the draft spoke of the power which the British Government possesses "for the undermining of native religions and customs." The Queen very properly disapproved of this expression as asserting England's power with needless brusqueness, and as not calculated to conciliate native sentiment. Her excellent suggestion with reference to this most important and delicate subject of religion was that it should be introduced by a declaration in the sense that "the deep attachment which Her Majesty feels to her own religion, and the comfort and happiness which she derives from its consolations, will preclude her from any attempt to interfere with the native religions, and that her servants will be directed to act scrupulously in accordance with her directions." Again, on the subject of "relieving poverty," which was mentioned in the draft as one of the Government's endeavours, the Queen said that the words in the draft "scarcely expressed the meaning of the writer. The Queen thinks that this part of the paragraph should be extended, and that in speaking of future 'prosperity' in India, a direct mention of railways, canals, and telegraphs should be made, with an assurance to those prejudiced populations that these works are the basis and will be the causes of their general and individual welfare."

The latter suggestion does not seem to have been embodied in the Proclamation as issued, but the former more important suggestion about religion was the immediate cause of the insertion of the noblest paragraph of all, beginning: "Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity." This passage about religion made a great impression on the minds of the Indian peoples, and Lord Canning referred to it expressly in his letter to the Queen, whereupon the latter wrote to him saying that "she rejoiced to hear that her Viceroy approves this passage about religion. She strongly insisted on it." Lord Canning also wrote about this noble passage to Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for India, and son of the Prime Minister, Lord Derby: "I cannot tell you with what pleasure I have read the words relating to religion. They are in every way admirable, and I almost envy you being "persecuted" for them, as you infallibly will be." This latter remark probably referred to the anticipated condemnation by the Exeter Hall party, who wanted and expected encouragement from the Government for their missionary efforts towards the conversion of Indians to Christianity. But even Exeter Hall was silent; and the sentiments of the missionaries in India was expressed by Dr. Wilson of Bombay in the Oriental "Christian Spectator," where he remarked that it was well that all religions were put on the same level by the words of the Proclamation, as under the regime of the Company the other religions of the country were, he said, nationally favoured at the expense of Christianity.

The concluding suggestion in Lord Malmesbury's Memorandum was characteristic of the deeply religious cast of the Queen's mind: "Her Majesty wishes expression to be given to her feelings of horror and regret at the results of this bloody civil war, and of pleasure and gratitude to God at its approaching end; and Her Majesty thinks the Proclamation should terminate by an invocation to Providence for its blessings on a great work for a great and good end." This also was adopted; and the peculiarly striking paragraph with which the Proclamation solemnly ends is due to it: "When, by the blessing of Providence . . . . . may the God of all power grant to Us, and to those in authority under Us, strength to carry out these Our wishes for the good of Our people." This last sentence with which this solemn document so appropriately ends was one of the few words which the Queen herself put into it.

LORD DERBY'S DRAFT.

Lord Derby at once received intimation by telegraph from Lord Malmesbury of the Queen's dissatisfaction with his draft and also the nature of its grounds. This led him to recast the Proclamation entirely before the detailed Memorandum, despatched by Lord Malmesbury from Prussia on the 15th August, reached him. On the 18th he sent the revised and re-written draft, which the Queen got on the 20th and it was heartily approved. The Prince Consort, the *alter ego* of Her Majesty in everything, noted in his journal: "To-day came the India Proclamation re-written by Lord Derby: it is now excellent." Lord Derby, in his covering letter to the Queen, wrote that "in the draft Proclamation as he has re-written it he has anticipated all the objections which your Majesty has so justly taken, and framed the document entirely in the spirit of your Majesty's observations." Evidently Lord Malmesbury's telegram must have been very comprehensive. We have no means of knowing whether Lord Derby had called in the aid at this juncture of his colleague, Disraeli, but it is very likely that the latter had been consulted, for the second draft was so different from the first, which it will be remembered was said by the Prince Consort "to be impossible for it to remain in its present shape," that it was called "excellent" by the same exalted individual. It was accepted at once by the Queen as a document altogether worthy of the occasion, conveying as it did a message of so much good will, of assurances, of equal treatment so strong, that it was well calculated to ensure the confidence of the people to whom it was addressed.

We have narrated this secret history, as it were, of the Proclamation so minutely, not only as interesting in itself and as belonging to the most important State Paper in later Indian history, but also as showing the very great importance attached to the subject and the occasion by the Queen. It was to her—as she wrote to the Viceroy, as Lord Canning was now called, that title having been conferred on him to dignify in future the Governor-General's office—"a source of great satisfaction and pride to feel herself in direct communication with that enormous Empire which is so bright a jewel of her Crown and which she would wish to see happy, contented, and peaceful. May the publication of her Proclamation be the beginning of a new era and may it draw a veil over the sad and bloody past!" She felt deeply for the welfare of her Indian subjects, and strove for the best expression of that feeling in this great document. An indifferent Sovereign would surely have allowed the first draft of Lord Derby to pass unchallenged, and would never have bestowed much thought upon it. But her conduct on this occasion was eminently characteristic of the Queen throughout towards this country and its peoples. For the first twenty years of her reign when she was not nominally the direct ruler of India, she had taken no less deep an interest in its affairs, as is abundantly proved now by the publication of her letters of those years. And since the direct assumption of sovereignty over India, her interest had only deepened.

THE VICEROY AT ALLAHABAD.

Lord Canning received the Royal Proclamation on the 17th October, with a letter announcing that the Queen had conferred the title of Viceroy upon her Governor-General. It was read in a Grand Durbar held by the newly-created Viceroy at Allahabad on the 1st of November, and everywhere in India by the officials with suitable ceremonial splendour. Loyal addresses were voted to the Queen for her gracious Proclamation in most towns. The following speech of an enlightened Native merchant of Calcutta, before a meeting of this character in this capital city, may be taken as expressing the prevailing feeling of the Indian population everywhere: "I have read," he said, "the Proclamation of Her Majesty with great pleasure, with awakened feeling, with tears when I came to the last paragraph. A nobler production it has not been my lot ever to have met with in my life. The justest, the broadest principles are enumerated therein. Humanity, justice, mercy, breathe through every line, and we ought all to welcome it with the highest hope and the liveliest gratitude. Depend upon it, when our Sovereign Queen tells us: "In your prosperity, is our strength, in your contentment our security, and in your gratitude our best reward," the future of India is full of encouragement and hope to her children. What could have been nobler or more beautiful, what could have better dignified the tongue of a Queen, then language such as that! Let us kneel down before her with every feeling of loyalty: let us welcome the new reign with the warmest sentiment of gratitude—the deepest feeling of devotion. The Calcutta Correspondent of the "Times" commented on this speech in these highly interesting terms, which showed that he was intimately acquainted with native sentiment: "Genuineness of Asiatic feeling is always a problem, but I have little doubt it is in this instance tolerably sincere. The people understand an 'Empress,' and did not understand the Company. Moreover they—I am speaking of the masses—have a very decided notion that the Queen has hanged the Company for offences which must have been very great, and that fact gives hope of future justice." Mr. Meredith Townshend was the writer of these shrewed remarks about the Indians understanding an Empress and not understanding the Company, and was then on the point of retiring from the post of Calcutta Correspondent of the "Times" to begin his second brilliant career at Home as editor of the "Spectator."

Another eminent correspondent of the "Times," at that time on a special mission in India, the late Sir William Russell, was present at Allahabad on the day the Proclamation was read there in Durbar, and has left a description which shows that, at least in Allahabad, the ceremony was not very striking. "The authorities of Allahabad have been busy for the last few days in erecting a platform near the Fort, from which the Governor-General read the Proclamation this day. The ceremony was cold and spiritless, and I am told that the people were actually prevented or dissuaded from coming to listen to the Royal promises of pardon, forgiveness, justice, respect to religious belief, and non-annexation. The natives who were present consisted for the most part of officials in the various public offices. A few ladies were on the platform, which was admirably well filled by officers in uniform, Civilians, and one or two natives. I was greatly amused on such an occasion to hear a sergeant, who was on duty at the foot of the staircase, call to one of the men and say to him, "I am going away for a moment; do you stay here and take care that no 'nigger goes up.' A kind of dais was erected for Lord Canning, who rode to the spot accompanied by Lord Clyde and General Mansfield and others, attended by an escort and a body-guard, through a double line of infantry and military police. Lady Canning, in an open carriage, also graced the meeting by her presence. In the evening there was a banquet in the Fort, which passed off as tamely as the ceremonial of reading the Proclamation. Then came a great display of fire-works upon the maidan outside the citadel." Allahabad, it must be remembered, had witnessed a severe outbreak of disturbances during the previous year, and the district lay not far from Oudh, which had not been quite pacified as yet. Indeed, Lord Clyde, the Commander-in-Chief, who attended the Proclamation Darbar there, at the Viceroy's request, left the city immediately afterwards, as he thought it advisable to take the field with the greatest possible speed. Russell too joined the army in Oudh very soon after. No wonder then that the enthusiasm of the Allahabadis was somewhat lukewarm. The rebel leaders were still at bay on the other side of the Ganges, and there was some time yet before they slowly retreated before our advancing column and disappeared into the feverish jungles of the Terai, which our troops could not penetrate, and thence into the mountainous districts of Nepal, where they ceased to trouble us any more."

THE VICEREGAL PROCLAMATION.

Lord Canning issued, simultaneously with the Royal Proclamation, his own Viceregal Proclamation, which called upon the people to fulfil the wish of the Queen as declared in her Proclamation. The Queen, when she read Lord Canning's Proclamation, was very much pleased with it and wrote to him, expressing her admiration of it, and said that the wording was beautiful. Sir Theodore Martin calls it a model of what such a manifesto should be. It was brief and ran as follows: "Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is her gracious pleasure to take upon herself the Government of the British Dominions in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the Government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone. From this day all men, of every race and class, who, under the administration of the Honourable the East India Company have joined to uphold the honour and power of England will be the servants of the Queen alone. The Governor-General summons them one and all, each in his degree and according to his opportunity and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen as set forth in the Royal Proclamation. From the many millions of Her Majesty's native subjects in India, the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a loyal obedience to the call, which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness."

The Royal Proclamation and its corollary, the Proclamation of the Viceroy, were accepted throughout the country as marking the close of the "ancient regime" and of a struggle with which the real Indian peoples had never mixed themselves up. The people were heartily sick of the miseries entailed upon the

country by the insurgent sepoys, and welcomed the pledges given by the new Sovereign of justice, mercy, and universal toleration. So everywhere they performed what was demanded of them in the Proclamations cheerfully, and with alacrity owned allegiance to the new order of things in India. The Proclamations, as Sir Henry Cunningham, the biographer of Canning says, "had a good effect in placing before the many millions of Indian subjects, instead of the intangible and mysterious abstraction known as the Company, the living personage of a Sovereign interested in their lot, desirous of their welfare, powerful enough to crush opposition, but inspired by sentiments of justice and prompt to exercise the grand prerogative of mercy—the mother of virtues who could come amongst them, one of whom was to be their Sovereign, another who could lead their armies, a third whose office reminded them that they were subjects of the greatest naval power in the world."

A few days after the issue of the Proclamation, there passed away from India even the last attenuated shadow of a power once dreaded in the land in days long by—the Great Mogauls of Delhi—by the exile of the phantom King of Delhi, after a trial for criminal complicity in the crimes of the mutineers, to the strange land of Burma. It was a pathetic sight to see in Allahabad at the time of the Proclamation Darbar, in that desolate blind old man of 83, the heir of Timur and Akbar and Shah Jahan, brought so low by his follies rather than crimes; for it is pretty certain that in his dotage he was made a scapegoat by designing and more capable leaders of the revolt. Even a new gold coin was struck during the Mutiny in his name with the absurd inscription: "Siraj-ud-Din, that hero bold, adorned his triumph with this gold." This triumph, if he ever had any, was extremely short-lived, and it led but to his two sons and a grandson being shot like dogs, and to his own sinking a little later to an unhonoured grave in far off Rangoon. That strange abstraction which the Indians never could understand—the Company—also disappeared according to the prophecy current for long among the ignorant people that it was bound to perish exactly a century after Plassey. The prophecy was literally fulfilled, as the Company ceased to exist soon after the time predicted; but out of its ashes rose power which was 'other and yet the same,' "alter et idem" the rule of the Queen of England, which has brought so much good to this land and its people. As Mr. Sidney Lee, the best biographer of the late Queen remarks, by the noble spirit of justice which she infused into her Proclamation of sovereignty over her new subjects and her new territories, she proved, more conspicuously than before, her consciousness of the high responsibilities that imperial rule involved. The document, in the weighty words of a historian who was most sympathetic to the Indian people—the late Sir William Hunter—is in the truest and noblest sense the Magna Charta of the Indian people. It began an era of constitutional reforms which have gone on steadily increasing and multiplying—slowly it may be but surely, and which may develop in the coming generations, if all goes well and the people learn but to be patient and deserving, into true self government, that goal which statesmen like Elphinstone, Malcolm and Macaulay put before their minds as the ideal to which British rule should tend in this country. Half a century is after all but a very short space in a peoples' life, especially when that people, like the Indian, is in its state of political pupillage, and has still to emancipate itself from the bonds imposed on it by ignorance and superstition. Looking to these facts, which are sometimes blinked, the progress of India, during the fifty years just passed, cannot but be pronounced highly satisfactory by unprejudiced observers. This progress is a great gain, as it furnishes a jumping-ground as it were for further and greater triumphs in the same direction. The next half century will see the fulfilment of the Queen's pledges to a greater extent than at present. And these pledges were meant to be fulfilled in their due time as the ability and fitness of the Indians developed themselves. Thus only can their fulfilment bring blessings to India and also England.

THE FULL TEXT.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General has received the Commands of Her Majesty the Queen to make known the following Gracious Proclamation of Her Majesty to the Princes, the Chiefs, and the People of India:—

PROCLAMATION

BY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL, TO THE PRINCES, CHIEFS, AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS, for divers weighty reasons, We have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon Ourselves the Government of the Territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for Us by the Honorable East India Company:

Now, therefore, we do by these Presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, We have taken upon Ourselves the said Government, and We hereby call upon all Our Subjects within the said Territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom We may hereafter, from time to time, see fit to appoint to administer the Government of Our said Territories, in Our name and on Our behalf.

And We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be Our First Viceroy and Governor-General in and over Our said Territories, and to administer the Government thereof in our name, and generally to act in Our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall from time to time, receive from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

And We do hereby confirm in their several Offices, Civil and Military, all persons now employed in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, subject to Our future pleasure and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and Engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honorable East India Company are by Us accepted and will be scrupulously maintained, and we look for the like observance on their part.

We desire no extension of Our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our Dominions or Our Rights to be attempted with impunity, We shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the Rights, Dignity, and Honour of Native Princes as Our own, and we desire that they as well as Our own Subject, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal Peace and Good Government.

We hold Ourselves bound to the Natives of Our Indian Territories by the same obligations of duty which bind Us to all Our other Subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, We shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Firmly relying Ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of Religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose Our convictions on any of Our Subjects. We declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure that none be in any wise favoured none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us that they abstain from all interference with the Religious Belief or Worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

And it is Our further will that, so far as may be, our Subjects, of whatever Race or Creed, be freely and impartially admitted to Offices in Our Service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge.

We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the Natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and We desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and We will that, generally, in framing and administering the Law, due regard be paid to the ancient Rights, Usages, and Customs of India.

We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men who have deceived their countrymen by false reports, and led them into open rebellion. Our Power has been shown by the suppression of that Rebellion in the Field. We desire to show Our Mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled but who desire to return to the paths of duty.

Already, in one Province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood and to hasten the pacification of our Indian Dominions, Our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of Our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:—

Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but in apportioning the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

To all others in arms against the Government We hereby promise unconditional Pardon, Amnesty, and Oblivion of all Offences against Ourselves, Our Crown and Dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is Our Royal Pleasure that these terms of Grace and Amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the First Day of January next.

When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is Our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all Our Subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be Our strength, in their contentment Our security, and in their gratitude Our best reward. And may the God of all Power grant to Us, and to those in Authority under Us, strength to carry out these Our wishes for the good of Our people.

PROCLAMATION.

[illegible] GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Allahabad, 1st November, 1858.

Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is Her gracious pleasure to take upon Herself the Government of the British Territories in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this Day all acts of the Government of India will be done in the Name of the Queen alone.

From this Day all men of every Race and Class who, under the administration of the Honorable East India Company, have joined to uphold the Honor and Power of England, will be the Servants of the Queen alone.

The Governor-General summons them, one and all each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious Will and Pleasure of The Queen, as setforth in Her Royal Proclamation.

From the many millions of Her Majesty's Native Subjects in India, the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

THE REJOICINGS IN BOMBAY.

In anticipation of the Proclamation, extensive preparations were made in Bombay to celebrate the occasion with due ceremony. Princes, Chiefs and Citizens were notified in advance; the Garrison Engineer was ordered to let the Town Green be made seemly in all respects and all the troops were ordered to parade, and Bombay was, indeed, "en fete" on November 1st, 1858. Referring to the files of the time, we find that the 1st of November no doubt proved to be that day—its dawn was "warm as the light of first hopes," to natives of every creed. In the early part of the day (being a holiday), the inhabitants were snug in their houses, to be the better able to enjoy the glory of the afternoon and the night. From three o'clock in the afternoon, the Esplanade was noisy with the tread of man, horse, and vehicle—all were proceeding in the direction of that spot, where John Company was, after a few short breaths, to receive his final deathblow, and where the sovereignty of a benign Queen was to be proclaimed over the sunny land of Ind. The Town Hall was the centre of attraction, around which the crowd thickened as the hours advanced. On its steps was raised a temporary platform, with a wooden railing covered with red cloth, and decorated with flags; and space was reserved in its front, and on the two sides for persons to whom tickets of admission had been issued. The troops in garrison arrived a little after four o'clock, and formed in line with open ranks extending round and facing the Bombay Green, from both sides of the steps of the Town Hall. The European mounted police were also formed in line in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral, facing the Green. The vast concourse of people attracted by the importance of the occasion, filled the Green and every available space around and near the ranks of the troops: we would not venture on an estimate of their number, so dense and great was the mass of the pressing multitudes on all sides. The Right Hon'ble the Governor, with his private secretary and aid-de-camp, arrived at a quarter before five; and proceeded into the Council Room, where the Justices of the Peace, the clergy, and civil and military officers awaited his presence. The trumpeters shortly afterwards gave a flourish to command silence, and His Lordship, with an aristocratic assemblage of ladies and gentlemen with him, appeared on the platform at five o'clock, when the troops were called to attention and shoulder, and the European mounted police drew their swords. The Royal Proclamation was then read in the English and in the vernacular by Mr. Chief Secretary Young and Mr. Venayek Wasudewjee, respectively. This concluded, guns (a hundred and one) commenced to boom from Fort George by a preconcerted signal; the Royal Standard was hoisted, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the assembled multitude and those on and near the platform, on a temporary flag-staff placed in front of the Town Hall; and the troops presented arms, and marched away after "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" had been played through. Printed copies of the Proclamation, both English and Vernacular, were now thrown from the platform; and so great was the rush to snatch a sight of the precious document, that the successful prizemen emerged with bare heads from the struggle. Little boys and big men climbed up the platform, to implore from ladies and gentlemen a gift of the royal message; and came down with illumined brows at the success they thought they had achieved. In the harbour, at 8 a.m., the ships of the Indian Navy were dressed with flags, each ship having a red ensign at the main, white at the fore, and blue at the mizen masts; other flags were arranged rainbow fashion. At the time of the reading of the Proclamation, the Royal Standard was hoisted at the "Acbar" main royal mast-head; and the "Acbar," "Auckland," "Feroze," "Zenobia," and Clive," fired a royal salute in succession, after the garrison salute had terminated. Shortly before 8 p.m., the "Acbar" burned blue-lights at each yard arm, lower boom, etc., simultaneously; and the same was done by all the other vessels in succession. The "Acbar," after firing blue-lights, threw up rockets, and continued doing so until the other vessels had burnt four rounds of blue-lights, after which the whole of the squadron burnt blue-lights simultaneously—and then lights were displayed in the ports and along the rails on both sides. The whole of the ships, at the last simultaneous display of blue-lights, gave three hearty cheers "God Save the Queen." The steamer "Carnac" was lighted when seen about 8 p.m.

At the Town Hall, after six o'clock in the evening, the vast crowd of people commenced to disperse to different streets to view the illuminations. A feast of light was now gradually breaking upon the eye. Opposite, in the centre of the Bombay Green, was the "Cornwallis Statue," lighted with rows of lamps and transparencies on the top; to the south was the premises of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, with lights and two strings of flags, extending from the windows to trees in the Green; next to this appeared the Secretariat with rows of lights from the roof to the walls of the compound; facing the Town Hall, were the offices of Messrs. Forbes and Co. and Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, splendidly illuminated all over—and the Cathedral shone above them both; and to the north, were the offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company, superbly illuminated with a very large Crown and V.R., which were fitted up with railway lanterns of variegated colours, and above which waved large flags; then the entrance to the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, which blazed with a cluster of lamps; the officers' mess-room, Town Barracks, and near it the barracks itself, completed the round of illuminations—the latter of these being lighted up with "Victoria," a crown in the middle, and "Albert." But what gave the highest effect to the brilliant scene, was a glance at Church Street, on the one hand, and at the Bazar Gate Street on the other, both of which presented a dazzling blaze of light, which eludes description.

The Bombay Mint was also splendidly illuminated with a large Crown and V. R. on each side of it; over its outer gate was formed an arch with two large white domes, and fitted up with series of lamps. At Apollo Gate, the Custom House was revelling in darkness; the Post Office, the Hydraulic Press Company's buildings, and the offices of Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, were lighted more or less. We had then a general illumination from the "Gazette" Office to the Apollo Gate, with the exception of the Scotch Kirk, which was without a single light. The Dockyard was superbly illuminated with three stars, a crown, V. R., two argand-lamps, a chandelier, and an arch in which was written in large letters "God Save the Queen." There were also two lines of very large flags between the Dockyard and the Supreme Court. The Apollo Gate, like the Church and Bazar Gates, was beautifully decorated with an arch (with "God Save the Queen") four stars, to the radii of which were fixed several real swords, a V. R. the device of the "Lion and Unicorn," "Great Britain" and "Hindoostan," on each side of the gate: a green globe hung in the middle of the gate. There were rows of lights on the rampart walls. At Colaba, as could be seen from the distance, the Grant Buildings, the "Gazette" printing office, and several other places were more or less illuminated. Passing by the ramparts, the Indian Navy Club and the residence of David Sassoon were splendidly lighted, with flags, truimphal arches, transparencies, argand-lamps, and chandeliers. The Banks were all excellently ornamented, with the exception of the Commercial, which was partially lighted. The decorations of the Mercantile and the Agra Banks were very prominent. Entering Medows Street, in one long magnificent facade of flame, with the exception of the "Telegraph and Courier" office, which did not display a single lamp, the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Co. and Messrs. Huschke and Co. were remarkably magnificent with flags and transparencies. Turning to the Secretariat, we had the shop of Mr. Eduljee Nasarwanjee Colabawalla in a blaze of light; and a little further on, towards the Cathedral, the mansion of Mr. Framjee Nasarwanjee—the most beautifully ornamented of all residences in the Fort. Here we had two large transparencies of Her Majesty going to Westminster Hall, and of the august ceremony itself—a triumphal arch crossing the street, with a V. R., between which was the device of the "Lion and Unicorn," and below it the inscription "Victoria"—and a number of flags, banners, and a crown, over the last of which was the inscription "God Bless our Queen." Apollo Street, was a mass of flags waving at the entrance of Nesbit Lane; the Mechanics' Institution, with simple festoons of lamps; the British Hotel, which was tastefully decorated with rows of lamps and long shrubs, and a beautiful transparency and flags above the entrance. The second story of a house opposite Messrs. Lyon Brothers' office was also splendidly illuminated with many argand-lamps; and the ears of the wayfarers were grateful to a stream of music, which poured down from it, from a number of sweet-toned organs.

Church Gate Street, from the Cathedral to the Gate, was one great and magnificent blaze of fire, with a huge triumphal arch spanning the road. The residences of Cowasjee Jehangir and Furdoonjee Mormusjee, and Sir Jamsetjee's Parsee Benevolent Institution were the most prominent, by their festoons of lamps and most excellent transparencies. At the entrance to Dady Sett's Street, was a superb triumphal arch, and rows of lamps on both sides of the road, the chain of which did not break until we had passed through all the Parsee streets. Indeed, there was not a single Parsee street in the Fort with our ample illumination and triumphal arches, and Mody Khana was not behind-hand in its quota of lights and transparencies. Leaving the Church Gate towards the mansion of the Parsee Baronet, the Fort Improvement Library, with its festoons of lamps, Rs., and flags, met the gaze and next to it, the offices of the Municipal Commissioners, "modest in their manifestations," declared the observer. It may be mentioned as a specimen of blundering at the door of the Commissioners that the V. was properly lighted; but the R. had been inverted, and lighted topsy-turvy! The mansion of Maneckjee Nasarwanjee Petty, and the two mansions of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., were decorated and illuminated very magnificently, in a manner which reflected credit on those gentlemen. We must remark here that the largest crown in the island was that in front of Sir Jamsetjee; but the best and most magnificent one, which seemed as if to sparkle with diamonds of many variegated colours, was that erected over the offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company, opposite the Bombay Green. Without the Fort walls, Bazar Gate Street, which was amply lighted with globes, argand-lamps, and chandeliers. We must not omit mention of the fireworks, which were exhibited on the ramparts to the right hand side of the Bazar Gate, and were observable from the Esplanade at seven, and a small portion of them about eleven o'clock. The Jumma Musjid, in the market, was a superb facade of flame; the Marwarree Bazar was magnificently lighted, with large chandeliers hanging from ropes in the midst of the whole street from a little above Withalwady to the Mumbadevie chowkey; and the house of Sett Ramlall Thackorseydas outshone them all. At Mazagon, the garden occupied by Mr. Merwanjee, broker to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co., was illuminated with unsurpassable magnificence beyond that even of "Mazagon Castle:" this latter was also lighted up very creditably. The residence of the Nabob of Surat next presented itself to view, remarkable for its two large transparencies—"We welcome to the Queen's Government" and "God Save the Queen and the Royal Family." The countryhouses at Gowalla, of Mr. Ramlall Thackorsydas Juggonath Sunkersett, Dhunjeebhoy and Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee were very brilliantly lighted up with transparencies and triumphal arches. On the Girgaum Road, the residence of Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, was one magnificent blaze of light—with transparencies, crowns, stars, arches, and flags. Passing up towards the Fort, we come to Dr. Bhow Dajee's house, which could boast of the largest transparency in the island, and eight very excellent lanterns, with English and Maratta inscriptions on them. At the mansion of Juggonath Sunkersett, a little further up, a magnificent triumphal arch was the principal display. Then, again, from the fire-temple of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadi to the Native General Library, was one sweep of magnificent illuminations, the road being crossed in one part by a very huge triumphal arch, with a full likeness of Her Majesty and two "trumpeters of fame" in a transparency. Here, Lord Elphinstone, whilst passing on the road, was hailed with a shower of the choicest flowers. The residence of Narayen Dinanathjee was very tastefully ornamented, with triumphal arches at each end of the Street. There was another triumphal arch, of still greater size, crossing the road between the Money School and the premises of the Tract and Book Society with a great number of lamps. Passing from the Mumbadvi chowkey, the Paedhonee Reservoir was a circular facade of bright flame, the parapet being surrounded with arches of lamps! and through the entire length of Bendy Bazzar, there were several lamps and globes in the windows of every house; and a few residences were beautifully illuminated with argand lamps and chandeliers. The entrance to Mahomed Bauker's stables was the next place which drew attention: it was surmounted by three enormous crystal chandeliers; and a pair of large mirrors on each side of the gate heightened the effect of the bright scene. The mansion of Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, and the Bombay Education Society's Schools and Press, next came to view, and were very tastefully ornamented by crowns, V. Rs, and stars: the first of these had a full size transparency of Her Majesty in one of the principal windows. The Sir Jamsetjee Hospital was without a single light. The Mazagon Dockyard, the property of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq., was very effectively illuminated with gas light, at the expense of the P. and O. Company. In striking contrast with the dark and dismal mansion of the Persian Consul, on the margin of the Baboola Tank, we had, in the vicinity of the American Mission Press, the spacious garden of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Consul to the Sublime Porte, displaying a scene of rare brilliancy and splendour. An idea may be formed of the extent of the illuminations when the reader conceives himself to be led through three huge portals into three different and excellently laid-out parterres. Over the first portal was a beautiful transparency, dedicated to Her Majesty, with a crescent and sun, a crown, V. R., and stars; the second transparency over the next gate was sacred to the Grand Porte, with a crescent and sun; and the third over the inmost portal was dedicated to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, with an inscription on the other side of it "Nill Desper Andum." (Sic). Endless festoons of lamps hung from beautiful little plants and shrubs on all sides of the spacious grounds; and the statues placed on each side of the portals, with the brilliant transparencies scattered about the gardens, rendered the whole an enchanting scene. Several Mahomedan houses near Jhakaria's Mosque were also brilliantly lighted up, as also a Mahomedan street further up, to the east of Jumma Musjid.

AT POONA.

The Royal Proclamation was received in Poona on the 30th October, with the instructions of Government to read it with all due solemnity, as directed in Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter on November 1.

Arrangements were made accordingly, and the following Notification was issued by the Collector and Magistrate. Before the appointed hour the whole of the available troops at Poona and Kirkee, the whole of European population, and thousands of Natives who had for some time been pouring out of the City in streams, were on the ground, which under a clear bright sky, with the advantage of a fine cool evening, presented a cheering holiday appearance, worthy of the greatest event India had ever witnessed, namely, the inauguration of the Government of Queen Victoria in India. The Troops consisted of one Battery of Royal Artillery; the 4th Troop of Bombay Horse Artillery; Head Quarters Bombay Sappers and Miners; 2 Squadrons H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards; one Squardon 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; a detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse; H. M.'s 18th, 33rd, and 91st Regiments and the 6th Regiment N. I.—in all about 4,000 men. The Troops were admirably arranged by Brigadier Hale, so that as many as possible might be within hearing distance of the Proclamation, while the remaining three sides of the squere gave access to the public. Mr. T. C. Loughnan, the Acting Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars, by virtue of his being the senior Civil Servant at the station, received the Proclamation from the Magistrate and read it in a clear and distinct voice, which was heard to a considerable distance. The proclamation having been read, Mr. Duncan Davidson, our worthy and respected Magistrate, exclaimed "God Save the Queen," and led three hearty cheers from the assembled crowds of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. The troops then deployed into line; the Artillery fired a Royal Salute, and the Infantry a "feu de joie," which was followed by three tremendous cheers from the whole line that made the welkin ring again. The whole force then marched past in quick time, and afterwards returned to their respective quarters. The spectacle was one of the grandest we have witnessed in Poona since the "Chobham" of 1853, when the late Lord Frederick FitzClarence used to exercise upwards of 5,000 men of all arms on the General Parade Ground three times a week.

KARACHI CELEBRATIONS.

The Proclamation from Bombay was received with the mails brought up by the steamer "Victoria"—rather a strange coincidence—consequent on which the Commissioner very kindly directed the whole of the public offices to be closed on this day, to admit of all classes meeting together, for the purpose of hearing it read out to them. At the appointed hour,—a quarter to 5 p.m.—a dense crowd had already assembled, and the whole of the troops at the station, besides a large number of officers, both civil and military, were present. The Commissioner was soon after on the spot, and having read out the Proclamation in a plain and audible voice, three cheers were vociferously given by the assembled multitude. This was repeated after Major Goldsmid had read it in the Persian language, the whole concluding with the artillery firing the usual salute, and the Infantry a feu-de-joie, the several Bands playing "God Save the Queen," when the crowd dispersed. This, however, did not finish the display of loyalty on the part of the people, as the whole of the houses in the station are now illuminated, amongst those most conspicuous being the Railway Office. A transparency, with the words "Vivat Regina, Empress of Hindustan," was put up in front, and another on the left side of a locomotive. The lighting up of the place was arranged very well, and reflected great credit on the Superintendent.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

The following addresses from the native community, and from the Bombay Association, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on her accession to dominion in India were forwarded to the Queen.

To Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen. May it please Your Majesty,—We, the undersigned, your Majesty's Native Indian Subjects, residing in the Town and Island of Bombay, duly considering the importance of the modification lately introduced into the Government of British India, whereby the direct sovereignty of these territories has devolved upon your Majesty, desire, on this auspicious occasion, to approach your Majesty's throne with an expression of our sincere loyalty, attachment, and devotion.

Firmly assured, as we are, that the great principles of moderation, impartiality, and justice, characteristic of your Majesty's Government in all parts of the British Empire, will henceforth, as ever, be scrupulously recognized, we venture to offer to your Majesty our humble and hearty congratulations on the assumption of your Royal Supremacy over this vast country; and we beg leave at the same time to express our cordial hope that the important change of administration which has thus been inaugurated may have the effect of placing your Majesty's rule in India on a basis still more secure than that upon which it has rested for so many years.

With earnest prayers for the welfare of your Majesty, of the Prince, your Illustrious Consort, and of your Royal Family, as well as for the speedy restoration of tranquillity in the disturbed Provinces of British India, and for a long continuance of peace and prosperity in your Majesty's dominions, We, with the profoundest respect, subscribe ourselves your Majesty's most dutiful, humble, and devoted subjects,

(Signed) JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
RAMLALL THACKOORSEYDASS.
BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE.
MEER JAFFER ALI KHAN BAHADOOR.
MIRZA ALI MAHOMED.
And above 3,000 other signatures.

Bombay, 8th November, 1858.

To THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

We, the undersigned, President and Members of the Bombay Association, being your Majesty's faithful Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee subjects, natives of the Bombay Presidency, duly impressed with the importance of the recent change effected in the Government of British India, whereby your Majesty has assumed the Government of the territories in India, heretofore administered by the Hon'ble East India Company, beg, as dutiful subjects, to avail ourselves of the present auspicious occasion to convey to your Majesty, with sentiments of the deepest humility, the expression of our sincere allegiance, warm attachment, and dutiful devotion.

Fully impressed as we are with the conviction that the due exercise and strict observance of the same principles of moderation, impartiality, justice, liberality, and toleration, will mark your Majesty's Government of the Indian Empire as have heretofore characterized your Majesty's Government in every other part of your Majesty's dominions, and animated as we are with lively feelings of gratitude and joy, we hail with unfeigned delight the auspicious change of administration, and beg respectfully to tender to your Majesty the humble tribute of our hearty congratulations on your Majesty's assumption of your Royal Supremacy over this vast Empire, firmly hoping, as we do, that the important change of administration which has thus been inaugurated may tend to establish your Majesty's rule on a firm and lasting basis and secure the happiness of your Majesty's Indian subjects.

With sincere and earnest prayers for the welfare of your Majesty, of the Prince, your Illustrious Consort, and of your Royal Family, as well as for the speedy restoration of peace and tranquillity in the disturbed provinces of British India, and for a long continuance of peace and prosperity in your Majesty's dominions, we, with the profoundest respect, subscribe ourselves, your Majesty's most dutiful, humble, and devoted subjects,

(Signed) JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
" BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE.
And other members of the Bombay Association.

OFFICIAL CAUTION.

Some days before the Proclamation was issued, copies were issued to the Press with the following accompanying notes:—

We have been politely favored with copies of the Proclamation, and of the documents accompanying it, which we lose no time in laying before our readers.

CIRCULAR No. 3867 of 1858.

From the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Collector and Magistrate, Poona.—No. 347 (Secret Department), dated 29th October, 1858.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, dated the 20th instant, No. 3357, together with copies of the two Proclamations therein alluded to, and to request that you will use every endeavour to carry out the instructions contained in the 6th and 7th paragraphs of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's communication, on the 1st proximo or as soon after as possible.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the contents of the Proclamations be kept strictly secret until the day of promulgation.

3. Copies of the Proclamations in the vernacular languages will be forwarded as early as possible.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary.

From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, to Henry Young, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.—No. 385 (Foreign Department—Secret), dated Allahabad, 20th October, 1851.

SIR,—I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to transmit a copy of a Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen, which, by the commands of her Majesty, is to be made known to the Princes, the Chiefs, and the people of India. A Proclamation of the Governor-General which is to be issued at the same time is also sent to you.

2. The Proclamations will be made public at Allahabad under the immediate direction of the Governor-General himself, on Monday, the 1st November, next ensuing, and it is the wish of the Governor-General that they should be published at Bombay on the same day.

3. Wherefore the Governor-General desires me to request that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will so order that the Proclamations shall be publicly read on the day named, in any suitable open place, to which all of every class who may desire to attend shall have free access. They are to be read first in the English language by the Chief Secretary to Government in the presence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor and all the Officers of the Government at the Presidency, and immediately afterwards a vernacular version thereof is to be read in the same place and in the same manner.

4. All the Troops at the Presidency should be paraded on the occasion, and the ceremony should be accompanied by every circumstance and observance which may signalize and give dignity to it.

5. As soon as the Proclamations shall have been read, as above directed, a Royal Salute is to be fired.

6. The Governor-General further desires that copies of the Proclamations, with vernacular translations, may be dispatched to all the stations of the Bombay Presidency, and that the Senior Civil Officer at each station may be instructed to follow the course above described, if possible, on Monday, the 1st November; if not, on the earliest subsequent day that may be practicable.

7. Means must be taken to disseminate the Proclamations as widely and expeditiously as possible, in every vernacular language, throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

8. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will observe that the Royal Proclamation proceeds from Her Majesty the Queen herself. Especial care, therefore, must be taken that neither the actual text nor the general tenor of the Proclamation become known before it is officially published in the manner above directed.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THE CROWN.

PROTEST AGAINST CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

The following petition, drafted by John Stuart Mill, then of the India Office, was presented to Parliament on the eve of the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown:—

PETITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Presented to the House of Commons by Mr. T. Baring on 9th and to the House of Lords by Earl Grey on 11th February 1858.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

Humbly Sheweth:

That your petitioners, at their own expense and by the agency of their own civil and military servants, originally acquired for this country its magnificent empire in the East.

That the foundations of this empire were laid by your petitioners, at that time neither aided nor controlled by Parliament, at the same period at which a succession of administration under the control of Parliament were losing to the Crown of Great Britain another great empire on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

That during the period of about a century which has since elapsed, the Indian possessions of this country have been governed and defended from the resources of those possessions without the smallest cost to the British Exchequer, which, to the best of your petitioners' knowledge and belief, cannot be said of any other of the numerous foreign dependencies of the Crown.

That it being manifestly improper that the administration of any British possession should be independent of the general Government of the empire, Parliament provided, in 1783, that a department of the Imperial Government should have full cognizance of, and power of control over, the acts of your petitioners in the administration of India, since which time the home branch of the Indian Government has been conducted by the joint counsels and on the joint responsibility of your Petitioners and of a Minister of the Crown.

That this arrangement has, at subsequent periods, undergone reconsideration from the Legislature, and various comprehensive and careful Parliamentary inquiries have been made into its practical operation, the result of which has been, on each occasion, a renewed grant to your petitioners of the powers exercised by them in the administration of India.

That the last of these occasions was so recent as 1853, in which year the arrangements which had existed for nearly three-quarters of a century were, with certain modifications, re-enacted, and still subsist.

That, notwithstanding, your petitioners have received an intimation from Her Majesty's Ministers of their intention to propose to Parliament a Bill for the purpose of placing the Government of Her Majesty's East Indian dominions under the direct authority of the Crown—a change necessarily involving the abolition of the East India Company as an instrument of Government.

That your petitioners have not been informed of the reasons which have induced Her Majesty's Ministers, without any previous inquiry, to come to the resolution of putting an end to a system of administration which Parliament, after inquiry, deliberately confirmed and sanctioned less than five years ago, and which, in its modified form, has not been in operation quite four years, and cannot be considered to have undergone a sufficient trial during that short period.

That your petitioners do not understand that Her Majesty's Ministers impute any failure to those arrangements, or bring any charge, either great or small, against your petitioners. But the time at which the proposal is made compels your petitioners to regard it as arising from the calamitous events which have recently occurred in India.

That your petitioners challenge the most searching investigation into the mutiny of the Bengal army, and the causes, whether remote or immediate, which produced that mutiny. They have instructed the Government of India to appoint a commission for conducting such an inquiry on the spot. And it is their most anxious wish that a similar inquiry may be instituted in this country by your [Lordships'] Honourable House, in order that it may be ascertained whether anything either in the constitution of the Home Government of India, or in the conduct of those by whom it has been administered, has had any share in producing the mutiny, or has in any way impeded the measures for its suppression, and whether the mutiny itself or any circumstance connected with it, affords any evidence of the failure of the arrangements under which India is at present administered.

That were it even true that these arrangements had failed, the failure could constitute no reason for divesting the East India Company of its functions, and transferring them to Her Majesty's Government. For, under the existing system, Her Majesty's Government have the deciding voice. The duty imposed upon the Court of Directors is to originate measures and frame drafts of instructions. Even had they been remiss in this duty, their remissness, however discreditable to themselves, could in no way absolve the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, since the Minister for India possesses, and has frequently exercised, the power of requiring that the Court of Directors should take any subject into consideration and prepare a draft despatch for his approval. Her Majesty's Government are thus in the fullest sense accountable for all that has been done and for all that has been forborne or omitted to be done. Your petitioners, on the other hand, are accountable only in so far as the act or omission has been promoted by themselves.

That under these circumstances, if the administration of India had been a failure, it would, your petitioners submit, have been somewhat unreasonable to expect that a remedy would be found in annihilating the branch of the ruling authority which could not be the one principally in fault, and might be altogether blameless, in order to concentrate all powers in the branch which had necessarily the decisive share in every error, real or supposed. To believe that the administration of India would have been more free from error had it been conducted by a Minister of the Crown, without the aid of the Court of Directors, would be to believe that the Minister, with full power to govern India as he pleased, has governed ill, because he has had the assistance of experienced and responsible advisers.

That your petitioners, however, do not seek to vindicate themselves at the expense of any other authority. They claim their full share of the responsibility of the manner in which India has practically been governed. That responsibility is to them not a subject of humiliation, but of pride. They are conscious that their advice and initiative have been, and have deserved to be, a great and potent element in the conduct of affairs in India. And they feel complete assurance that the more attention is bestowed and the more light thrown upon India and its administration, the more evident it will become that the Government in which they have borne a part has been not only one of the purest in intention, but one of the most beneficent in act ever known among mankind; that, during the last and present generation

people of India, except such as are abhorrent to humanity, they have acted not only from their own conviction of what is just and expedient, but in accordance with the avowed intentions and express enactments of the Legislature, framed "in order that regard should be had to the civil and religious usages of the Natives," and also "that suits, civil or criminal, against the Natives," should be conducted according to such rules "as may accommodate the same to the religion and manners of the Natives." That their policy in this respect has been successful is evidenced by the fact that during a military mutiny, said to have been caused by unfounded apprehensions of danger to religion, the heads of the Native States and the masses of the population have remained faithful to the British Government. Your petitioners need hardly observe how very different would probably have been the issue of the late events if the Native princes, instead of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion, had put themselves at its head, or if the general population had joined in the revolt; and how probable it is that both these contingencies would have occurred if any real ground had been given for the persuation that the British Government intended to identify itself with proselytism. And it is the honest conviction of your petitioners that any serious apprehension of a change of policy in this respect would be likely to be followed, at no distant period, by a general rising throughout India.

That your petitioners have seen, with the greatest pain, the demonstrations of indiscriminate animosity towards the Natives of India, on the part of our countrymen in India and at home, which have grown up since the late unhappy events. They believe these sentiments to be fundamentally unjust; they know them to be fatal to the possibility of good Government in India. They feel that if such demonstrations should continue, and especially if weight be added to them by legislating under their supposed influence, no amount of wisdom and forbearance on the part of the Government will avail to restore that confidence of the governed in the intentions of their rulers, without which it is vain even to attempt the improvement of the people.

That your petitioners cannot contemplate without dismay the doctrine now widely promulgated that India should be administered with an especial view to the benefit of the English who reside there; or that in its administration any advantage should be sought for Her Majesty's subjects of European birth except that which they will necessarily derive from their superiority of intelligence, and from the increased prosperity of the people, the improvement of the productive resources of the country, and the extension of commercial intercourse. Your petitioners regard it as the most honourable characteristic of the Government of India by England, that it has acknowledged no such distinction as that of a dominant and a subject race, but has held that its first duty was to the people of India. Your petitioners feel that a great portion of the hostility with which they are assailed is caused by the belief that they are peculiarly the guardians of this principle, and that so long as they have any voice in the administration of India, it cannot easily be changed. And your petitioners will not conceal their belief that their exclusion from any part in the government is likely, at the present time, to be regarded in India as a first successful attack on that principle.

That your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly present to your [Lordships'] Honourable House, that even if the contemplated change could be agreed to be in itself advisable, the present is a most unsuitable time for entertaining it, and they most humbly and respectfully urge on your [Lordships'] Honourable House the expediency of at least deferring such change until it can be effected at a period when it would not be, in the minds of the people of India, directly connected with the recent calamitous events, and with feelings to which those events have either given rise or have afforded an opportunity of manifestation. Such postponement, your petitioners submit, would allow time for a more mature consideration than has yet been given or can be given in the present excited state of the public mind to the various questions connected with the organization of a Government for India, and would enable the most competent minds in the nation calmly to examine whether any new arrangement can be devised for the Home Government of India, uniting greater number of the conditions of good administration than the present; and, if so, which among the numerous schemes which have been, or may be proposed, possesses those requisites in the greatest degree.

That your petitioners have always willingly acquiesced in any changes which, after discussion in Parliament, were deemed conducive to the general welfare, although such changes may have involved important sacrifices to themselves. They would refer to their partial relinquishment of trade in 1813; to its total abandonment, and the placing of their Commercial Charter in abeyance, in 1833; to the transfer to India of their commercial assets, amounting to £15,858,000—a sum greatly exceeding that ultimately repayable to them in respect of their capital, independent of territorial rights and claims; and to their concurrence, in 1853, in the measure by which the Court of Directors was reconstructed and reduced to its present number. In the same spirit, your petitioners would most gladly co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in correcting any defects which may be considered to exist in the details of the present system; and they would be prepared, without a murmur, to relinquish their trust altogether, if a better system for the control of the Government of India can be devised. But they believe that in the construction of such a system there are conditions which cannot, without the most dangerous consequences, be departed from, and your petitioners respectfully and deferentially submit to the judgment of your Lordships' Honourable House their view of those conditions, in the hope that if your Lordships' Honourable House should see reason to agree in that view, you will withhold your legislative sanction from any arrangement for the Government of India which does not fulfil the conditions in question in at least an equal degree for the present.

That your petitioners may venture to assume that it will not be proposed to vest the home portion of the administration of India in a Minister of the Crown, without the adjunct of a Council composed of statesmen experienced in Indian affairs. Her Majesty's Ministers cannot but be aware that the knowledge necessary for governing a foreign country, and in particular a country like India, requires as much special study as any other profession, and cannot possibly be possessed by any one who has not devoted a considerable portion of his life to the study of it.

That instituting a body of experienced advisers associated with the Indian Minister, your petitioners consider it indispensable to bear in mind that they should not only be qualified to advise Ministers but also, by its advice, to exercise, in some degree, a moral check. It is obvious that the Minister, as a general rule, cannot know India; while he will be liable to solicitations from individuals who are entirely ignorant of that country and of the evil it to impose on those who are themselves, and having very frequently other than the interests or wishes of the people. The influence likely to be exercised through the organs of the majority of cases, be in accordance with the opinion of England and with Indian affairs, as the views of those who take the trouble to study them, and these will generally be found to be the interest to serve. It is, therefore, your petitioners submit, of the utmost importance that any Council which may form a part of the Home Government of India should derive sufficient weight from its constitution and from the relation it occupies to the Minister, to be a substantial barrier against those inroads of self-interest and ignorance in this country from which the Government of India has hitherto been comparatively free, but against which it would be too much to expect that Parliament should of itself afford a sufficient protection.

That your Petitioners cannot well conceive a worse form of Government for India than a Minister with a Council, whom he should be at liberty to consult or not at his pleasure, or whose advice he should be able to disregard without giving his reasons in writing, and in a manner likely to carry conviction. Such an arrangement, your Petitioners submit, would be really liable to the objections, in their opinion, erroneously urged against the present system. Your Petitioners respectfully represent that any body of persons associated with the Minister, which is not a check, will be a screen. Unless the council is so constituted as to be personally independent of the Minister; unless it feels itself responsible for recording an opinion on every Indian subject and pressing that opinion on the Minister, whether it is agreeable to him or not; and unless the Minister, when he overrules their opinion, is bound to record his reasons, their existence will only serve to weaken his responsibility and to give the colourable sanction of prudence and experience to measures, in the framing of which these qualities have had no share.

That it would be vain to expect that a new Council could have as much moral influence, and power of asserting its opinion with effect, as the Court of Directors. A new body can no more succeed to the feelings and authority which their antiquity and their historical antecedents give to the East India Company, than a legislature under a new name, sitting in Westminster, would have the moral ascendancy of the Houses of Lords and Commons. One of the most important elements of usefulness will thus be necessarily wanting in any newly-constituted Indian Council, as compared with the present.

That your Petitioners find it difficult to conceive that the same independence, in judgment and act, which characterizes the Court of Directors, will be found in any Council all of whose Members are nominated by the Crown. Owing their nomination to the same authority—many of them probably to the same individual Minister whom they are appointed to check, and looking to him alone for their re-appointment, their desire of recommending themselves to him, and their unwillingness to risk his displeasure by any serious resistance to his wishes—will be motives too strong not to be in danger of exercising a powerful and injurious influence over their conduct. Nor are your Petitioners aware of any mode in which that injurious influence could be guarded against, except by conferring the appointments, like those of the Judges, during good behaviour, which, by rendering it impossible to correct an error once committed, would be seriously objectionable.

That your Petitioners are equally unable to perceive how, if the controlling body is entirely nominated by the Minister, that happy independence of Parliamentary and party influence which has hitherto distinguished the administration of India and the appointment to situations of trust and importance in that country, can be expected to continue. Your Petitioners believe that in no Government known to history have appointments to offices, and especially to high offices, been so rarely bestowed on any other considerations than those of personal fitness. This characteristic, but for which in all probability India would long since have been lost to this country, is, your Petitioners conceive, entirely owing to the circumstance that the dispensers of patronage have been persons unconnected with party, and under no necessity of conciliating Parliamentary support; that, consequently, the appointments to offices in India have been, as a rule, left to the unbiassed judgment of the local authorities; while the nominations to the civil and military services have been generally bestowed on the middle classes, irrespective of political consideration, and in a large proportion, on the relatives of persons who had distinguished themselves by their services in India.

That your Petitioners, therefore, think it essential that at least a majority in the Council which assists the Minister for India with its advice, should hold their seats independently of his appointment.

That it is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, no less necessary that the order of the transaction of business should be such as to make the participation of the Council in the administration of India a substantial one. That to this end, it is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, indispensable that the despatches to India should not be prepared by the Minister and laid before the Council, but should be prepared by the Council and submitted to the Minister. This would be in accordance with the natural and obvious principle that persons chosen for their knowledge of a subject should suggest the mode of dealing with it, instead of merely giving their opinion on suggestions coming from elsewhere. This is also the only mode in which the members of the Council can feel themselves sufficiently important or sufficiently responsible to secure their applying their minds to the subject before them. It is almost unnecessary for your Petitioners to observe that the mind is called into far more vigorous action by being required to propose than by merely being called on to assent. The Minister has necessarily the ultimate decision. If he has also the initiative, he has all the powers which are of any practical moment. A body whose only recognized function was to find fault, would speedily let that function fall into desuetude. They would feel that their co-operation in conducting the Government of India was not really desired; that they were only felt as a clog on the wheels of business. Their criticism on what had been decided without their being collectively consulted would be felt as importunate, as a mere delay and impediment; and their office would probably be seldom sought but by those who were willing to allow its most important duties to become nominal.

That with the duty of preparing the despatch to India would naturally be combined the nomination and control of the home establishments. This your Petitioners consider absolutely essential to the utility of the Council. If the officers through whom they work are in direct dependence upon an authority higher than theirs, all matters of importance will in reality be settled between the Minister and the subordinates, passing over the Council altogether.

That a third consideration, to which your Petitioners attach great importance, is that the number of the Council should not be too restricted. India is so wide a field that a practical acquaintance with every part of its affairs cannot be found combined in any small number of individuals. The Council ought to contain men of general experience and knowledge of the world, also men especially qualified by finance and revenue experience, by judicial experience, diplomatic experience, military experience. It ought to contain persons conversant with the varied social relations and varied institutions of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Native States. Even the present Court of Directors, reduced as it is in numbers by the Act of 1853, does not contain all the varieties of knowledge and experience desirable in such a body. Neither, your Petitioners submit, would it be safe to limit the number to that which would be strictly sufficient, supposing all the appointments to be the best possible. A certain margin should be allowed for failures, which, even with the most conscientious selection, will sometimes occur. Your Petitioners, moreover, cannot overlook the possibility that if the nomination takes place by a Minister at the head of a political party, it will not always be made with exclusive reference to personal qualification, and it is indispensable to provide that such errors or faults in the nominating authority, so long as they are only occasional, shall not seriously impair the efficiency of the body.

That while the considerations plead strongly for a body not less numerous than the present, even if only regarded as advisers of the Minister, their other office, as a check on the Minister, forms, your Petitioners submit, a no less forcible objection to any considerable reduction of the present number. A body of six or eight will not be equal to one of eighteen, in that feeling of independent self-reliance which is necessary to induce a public body to press its opinion on a Minister to whom that opinion is unacceptable. However unobjectionable in other respects so small a body may be constituted, reluctance to give offence will be likely, unless in extreme cases, to be a stronger habitual inducement in their minds than the desire to stand up for their convictions.

That if, in the opinion of your [Lordships'] Honourable House, a body can be constituted which unites the above-enumerated requisites of good government in a greater degree than the Court of Directors, your Petitioners have only to express their humble hope that your endeavours for that purpose may be successful. But if, in enumerating the conditions of a good system of Home Government for India, your Petitioners have in fact enumerated the qualities possessed by the present system, then your Petitioners pray that your [Lordships'] Honourable House will continue the existing powers of the Court of Directors.

That your Petitioners are aware that the present Home Government of India is reproached with being a double Government; and that any arrangement by which an independent check is provided to the discretion of the Minister will be liable to a similar reproach. But they conceive that this accusation originates in an entire misconception of the functions devolving on the Home Government of India, and in the application to it of the principles applicable to purely executive departments. The executive Government of India is, and must be, seated in India itself. The Court of Directors is not so much an executive as a deliberative body. Its principal function, and that of the Home Government generally, is not to direct the details of administration, but to scrutinize and revise the past acts of the Indian Government; to lay down principles and issue general instructions for their future guidance; and to give or refuse sanction to great political measures which are referred home for approval. These duties are more analogous to the functions of Parliament than to those of an Executive Board; and it might almost as well be said that Parliament, as that the Government of India, should be constituted on the principles applicable to Executive Boards. It is considered an excellence, not a defect, in the constitution of Parliament, to be not merely a double but a triple Government. An executive authority, your Petitioners submit, may often with advantage be single, because promptitude is its first requisite. But the function of passing a deliberate opinion on past measures, and laying down principles of future policy, is a business which, in the estimation of your Petitioners, admits of and requires the concurrence of more judgments than one. It is no defect in such a body to be double, and no excellence to be single, especially when it can only be made so by cutting off that branch of it which, by previous training, is always the best prepared, and often the only one which is prepared at all, for its peculiar duty.

That your Petitioners have heard it asserted that in consequence of what is called the double Government, the Indian authorities are less responsible to Parliament and the nation than other departments of the Government of the Empire, since it is impossible to know on which of the two branches of Home Government the responsibility ought to rest. Your Petitioners fearlessly affirm, that this impression is not only groundless, but the very reverse of the truth. The Home Government of India is not less, but more responsible, than any other branch of the administration of the State, inasmuch as the President of the Board of Commissioners, who is the Minister for India, is as completely responsible as any other of Her Majesty's Ministers, and in addition, his advisers also are responsible. It is always certain, in the case of India, that the President of the Board of Commissioners must have either commanded or sanctioned all that has been done. No more than this, your Petitioners submit, can be known in the case of the head of any department of Her Majesty's Government. For it is not, nor can it rationally be supposed that any Minister of the Crown is without trusted advisers; and the Minister for India must, for obvious reasons, be more dependent than any other of Her Majesty's Ministers upon the advice of persons whose lives have been devoted to the subject on which their advice had been given. But in the case of India, such advisers are assigned to him by the constitution of the Government, and they are as much responsible for what they advise as he for what he ordains: while in other departments the Minister's official advisers are the subordinates in his office—men often of great skill and experience, but not in the public eye; often unknown to the public even by name; official reserve precludes the possibility of ascertaining what advice they give, and they are responsible only to the Minister himself. By what application of terms can this be called responsible Government and the joint Government of your Petitioners, and the India Board an irresponsible Government, your Petitioners think it unnecessary to ask.

That without knowing the plan on which Her Majesty's Ministers contemplate the transfer to the Crown of the servants of the Company, your Petitioners find themselves unable to approach the delicate question of the Indian Army further than to point out that the high military qualities of the officers of that army have unquestionably sprung in a great degree from its being a principal and substantive army holding Her Majesty's Commission and enjoying equal rank with Her Majesty's officers, and your Petitioners would earnestly deprecate any change in that position.

That your Petitioners, having regard to all these considerations, humbly pray your Honourable House that you will not give your sanction to any change in the constitution of the Indian Government during the continuance of the present unhappy disturbances, nor without a full previous inquiry into the operations of the present system. And your Petitioners further pray that this inquiry may extend to every department of Indian administrations. Such an inquiry your Petitioners respectfully claim not only as a matter of justice to themselves, but because, when for the first time in this country the thoughts of every public man in the country are fixed on India an inquiry would be more thorough, and its results would carry much more instruction to the mind of Parliament and of the country than at any preceding period.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the Madras Coast, from Nellore to Mangalore and local in the interior of South India. Isolated falls have occurred in Burma, Bombay and the Deccan.

The principal amounts are—Maymyo, Coimbatore and Cuddalore, three-quarters of an inch; Madras, 2; Pambam, Tinnevelly, Cochin and Kodaikanal, 1; and Madura, one and a half.

Light clouds have appeared in Kashmir and with the falling Barometer indicates the approach of unsettled weather.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in South India, clear or lightly clouded elsewhere.

Humidity is normal or in defect in Northern India; temperature is still in excess in East Gujarat and the adjacent district to the East and South.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in South India and a light precipitation in Kashmir. Isolated falls of rain are likely in Burma.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

OCTOBER 30.

Storm Signal.—Depression has disappeared. Lower cautionary signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30th OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 6 hours on Friday the 30th October give data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The air contains the usual amount of moisture except in the extreme north. Temperature is normal. Calms prevail over nearly the whole area.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the Eastern and lightly clouded in the Western Districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess and the minimum in defect in the area of clear skies. Winds are westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind but are lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in Sind and contains the usual amount of moisture in Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night at some stations. Winds are north-westerly at Jacobabad and north-easterly at Karachi; the other stations have calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues in excess at Veraval and Surat but is normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures remain generally high. Winds are west-north-westerly in Kathiawar and north-easterly to south-easterly over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal or in excess; night temperature is high at Sangor and in the extreme Western Districts, but it has fallen and is now normal or in defect elsewhere. Winds are northerly to south-easterly.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are north-north easterly at Bombay; the other stations report calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona records 0·16 inch of rain and Belgaum 0·20 inch. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess in the South Bombay Deccan but night temperature is higher than usual over the whole division. Winds are south-easterly to westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Arabian Sea has entered Kathiawar but has become merged in an area of relatively low pressure covering the whole of North-West India and except for the appearance of light to moderate cloud in Rajputana weather has been fine.

The low pressure area off Malabar has moved slightly northwards. Rainfall has again been general in Malabar but skies are clearing.

On the East Coast, Madras reports a further fall of 2·43 inches of rain. Skies are still overcast and weather continues unsettled.

Local rain is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 30th October was 29·850 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE Bengal Government have appointed a Committee of three to report on the denudation of forests in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and the effects of such denudation on the flow of rivers and in increasing floods. The Committee assemble immediately at Ranchi Pala.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Scepticism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L. M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says:—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation. They restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE LADIES' CORNER

OSTRICH PLUMES TRIMMED TO IMITATE OSPREYS.

Influenza has not yet thrown out its danger signals and the hot weather has caused a sudden cessation of the colds which threatened to become almost an epidemic a little while ago. Nevertheless, premonitory signs are appearing in the shops of dainty attire, presumably designed for the long and trying convalescence which usually follows on the dreaded scourge, when the Parisienne consoles herself for milk diet and hours spent in bed or on the sofa by the charming little negligees she wears and the dainty caps which save a wearisome hour with her maid and the inevitable "wavers."

A NOVEL BONNET DE NUIT.

The new boudoir caps are not in the least like the conventional bonnet de nuit of old days, which was both hideous and unbecoming, but are far more of the description of a mob cap which fits over, instead of on, the head, with the soft frill forming a fascinating frame round the face. Furthermore, there are numbers of women who are far from being content with the simplicity of muslin and imitation lace, and rare and almost priceless, pieces of old Limerick and Venetian dentelle, as well as point d'Angleterre and other treasures of the past, are being converted into most bewitching little caps for the purpose. The shrewdness of the French woman never deserts her when the question of dress is on the tapis, and it is of a piece with her usual perspicuity that she has discovered how much more becoming the creamy "burnt ivory" tint of old lace is to features which have become faded and pinched with illness than the freshness of snow white new muslin and lace.

BUNCHES OF FLOWERS IN FADED TINTS OF SATIN.

Another charming expedient is that of planting a little bunch of flowers fashioned of satin, and carried out in fanant tints of pink, blue, and mauve on either side of the cap. This is likewise adopted in the case of the opera hood; but we are not dealing with the opera hood at present, and this particular touch seems almost more effective and more in keeping in conjunction with the boudoir cap. The bed jacket, of silk or satin, has, besides, its full complenient of old lace ruffles, another theory of the Frenchwoman—which by the way is an indisputable fact—being that a quantity of soft frills in a mellow tint falling over the hands, tend to make them look whiter and more delicate in comparisor. When these details have been successfully threshed out, the convalescent who can afford such luxuries hardly considers the mis en scene complete unless her coverlet or the couvre pied for her bedroom sofa is carried out "en suite," or in a delightfully harmonising tint and in silk or satin to correspond with the neglige. She will then perhaps resign herself to the inevitable "tired feeling" and the aches and pains which intervene between prostration and complete recovery, unless her ambitions happen to match those of the woodcutter of the fairy tale whose magic black pudding created a fresh desire every day, and who only lived to make his surroundings more magnificent and his state more exalted.

ALLIANCE OF CEDAR AND OLD ROSE.

Headgear is so much discussed nowadays and is so exacting that it almost seems as though the task of the milliner in providing novelties throughout the winter is likely to prove a stupendous one. The new colour is cedar, and very soft and effective it proves to be when allied to a black hat in the form of a doublure, and repeated again in the case of the clustering feathers, which shade to a deeper and more definite tone. It is likewise used in conjunction with the toneknown as "old blue," as well as with vieux rose, but in the realm of the back hat it is supreme, and seems to have solved the problem of a perfect alliance. For those, however searching after a still more novel form of decoration the "murdered" ostrich plume—which is not only thinned out till it almost resembles a vulture's feather, but is clipped down to little more than an inch from the spine—is high in favour, the feather in question being used like an osprey and slightly curled at the tips, while the exaggerated size of the hats premits of its being placed all round the crown with capital effect.

NOVEL EFFECTS IN OSTRICH PLUMES.

There is, however, no end to the different methods in which ostrich feathers are used nowadays some of these being laid end to end flat on the top of the crown of the hat, while in other cases a quantity of tips are planted round the base of the long curling plumes, like a mass of undergrowth, and give a very soft effect to the whole. Hatpins, the hats of which are designed in the silk or satin of which the hat is made, and which are absolutely colossal in size, are likewise to be seen on the new models, the dome and circular shapes being the favourites.

THREATENED DECLINE OF THE SOUTACHE COAT.

Has the doom of the soutache costume been already sounded? The smaller dressmakers who have pinned their faith to this particular form of trimming are anxiously asking this question, for already the fiat has gone forth that the coat literally covered with soutache is considered decidedly demode, and were soutache is used it must be employed sparingly. As a matter of fact the new tailored costumes are being only lightly trimmed while the trimming as a rule is confined to braid in a variety of different widths. It is, besides, a significant fact that the buttons on the seams of the basque threaten to be killed in Paris by the ready made model, in which this feature has become so exaggerated, and the leading couturiers are using this particular decoration with a noticeable amount of restraint. The coat falling in points, as if cut out of a wide shawl, is still at the apex of its popularity. A handsome model is designed of the palest yellow faced cloth—a watered lemon in tint—the skirt, which fits very closely to the figure, being supplemented with a tunic which meets exactly in the middle of the front at the waist, and opens out diagonally, forming a point on either side where a tassel of silk the same shade gives the finishing touch. The cloth is very thin and soft, so that there is no danger of the double dress giving a thickening effect to the figure, while there is no trimming of any kind on the shirt with the exception of the tassels, and the whole covered with a smart coat closely fitting over the bust, and falling away at the sides, where it forms a point in imitation of the tunic.

THE Governor of Madras has accepted the resignation by Major G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., North Somerset Imperial Yeomanry, of his office of Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, with effect from the 16th October 1908, and Captain B. C. Fairfax, Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed to the Military Secretaryship.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

Of course you know this old, safe, and sure beacon. For over sixty years its light has been guiding the sick and suffering back to the harbor of health and strength. Isn't that a record to be proud of? For more than sixty years

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

has been the source of good health to many thousands of people in all parts of the world. Their testimonials come in by every post. They all assert the great fact—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." Weak, weary women, men who had been tired out and discouraged,—all write gratefully of the good it has done them.

There is a lesson for you in this. Why not heed it? Begin at once to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

As now made, it contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

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Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

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STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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WEST END "DIAL-CLOCKS."

12 to 24 inches in diameter.

8 DAY TIME ..... Rs. 35 to 140

8 DAY STRIKE ... .. 80 to 160

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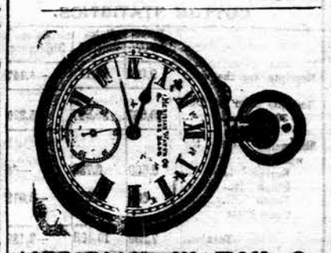
WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.



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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Effective because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists. Insist on SAVARESSE'S

Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY!	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The annals of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen lots of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which is a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR... CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Stephens Indian Ink

Stephens Ribbons AND Carbons FOR Typewriters

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 29.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 30.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	84 3/4		un chgd
3 do.	Rentes	96	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	89 1/4		un chgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities...	82 7/8		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	23 3/8		3-16
do.	do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16		3-16
do.	in New York	58 7/8		3-8
Frcngage on London at Paris...		25·9 1/8		1-2
do.	do. do. Berlin...	20·44	1/2	
do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3 1/2	since	28th May
do	Short London Bills			
	3 months' sight.	2 1/8	1/16	
do.	Indian Bank Bills			
	6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do.	3 months' Fine			
	Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do.	6 months' Fine			
	Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	1	1/8	
do.	7 day Market Loans...	1 1/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Extra allotments:—

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Malta:—

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi on this morning.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Weaker.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£38,400,000	Dec. £200,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,700,000	In. £3,206,000
Other Deposits	...£41,300,000	Dec. £4,800,000
Government Securities	£14,700,000	Dec. £1,300,000
Other Securities	...£25,700,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,200,000	Inc. £ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	Quiet.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Dull.
Total Sales	...	8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 ,,
Imports	...	16,000 ,,
Mid-Americans		5·00—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·74	4·63	4·65	4·64	4·64
—04				
	—03		—04	

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·64	4·64	4·64	4·64
	—03		

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	58,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	77,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain,	...	8,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	...	37,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·35—10.

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·91—06 } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to expected increase in the movement.

Do. do. March 8·75—06 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·69—06

Do. do. March 8·66—04

Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 48½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 5/16 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 7½d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [30TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
10 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 4,68,480	London	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	45,000		
1 Box Sovereigns	45,000	do	Chartered Bank
2 Bundles Rs ...	5,000	Muscat	M Mackenzie and Co
2 Bundles Rs.....	2,750	Dubai	
2 Bundles Rs.....	2,728	Abbas	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	150	Koweit	A Razak
Gold Coins ...	478		
Rupees	672		
6 Bundles Gold Coins	634	Dubai	Sundry Importers
Rupees	11,865		
12 Packages Sovs	1,05,120	Jeddah	
Gold Coins ...	7,231		
Rupees	679		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	60,000	do	Hongkong Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. ,, 22nd Oct.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has been no change in rates to-day and not much business has been reported. The Bank selling rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. to 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T., but probably nothing better than 1s. 3 7-8d. was available for demand. There has been a small enquiry for the mail. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight but scarcely any bills are offered. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1-16
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	188 1 4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 95 for ready and 94 15-16 for the settlement, the second settlement quotation being 94 13-16. A fairly large business was done in the course of the afternoon and at the close forward rates are 1-16 higher. Calcutta market is steady at 95 1-16 ready and 24 15-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Re	95·
1st Settlement	,,	95·
2nd Settlement	,,	94·14

Bullion :—

On Thursday Bar silver in London closed 3-16 down at 23 3-8 for cash and 23 5-16 for forward delivery in two months. New York closed 3-8 lower at 50 7-8. Locally the ready quotation opened at 61 1-16 ex duty, but on dealers buying the rate has advanced to 61 7-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are also firmer as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	7	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	28,43,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	15,14,000
Sundries	70,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,54,000
Other Authorized Securities	2,55,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	8,09,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	43,54,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	9,04,000	.....
Bullion	.....	7,000
Balances with other Banks...	.....	1,50,000
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash	.....	45,58,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs, 13·20 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29/32d. tenderers at this rate receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 3·10 lakhs, and for next week the amount advertised has again been raised to 40 lakhs.

The mail of the 16th October brings £10,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	31,50,000
Bombay	,,	20,00,000
Madras	,,	8,50,000
Total ...	Rs.	60,00,000

The mail of the 23rd October brings £130,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,00,000
Bombay	,,	70,000
Madras	,,	1,40,000
Total...	Rs.	3,10,000

The mail of the 30th October brings £680,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	11,00,000
Bombay	,,	60,000
Madras	,,	2,70,000
Total...Rs.		14,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	...	555	1,766
Central India ...	...	40	...
Barsee and Nugger ...	136	1,833	1,199
Berars...	45	782	362
Central Provinces ...	...	410	311
Total Comrse...	181	3,620	3,638
Dhollera	1,396	3,209	3,842
Broach	...	135	128
Coompta and Dharwar	1,972	10,325	9,395
Westerns	437	1,843	414
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	4,586	9,763	15,344
Bengals, Rajputana...	...	457	1,338
Sind	49	717	1,107
Persian	75	93	110
American	331	331	231
Egyptian	93	279	...
Other Sorts	...	55	...
Totals...	9,020	30,627	35,847

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-07.	Bales 1907-06	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	9,020	13,167	—4,147
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th Oct.	30,627	35,847	—5,220
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	6,669	6,735	—66
China			
Japan	680	3,673	—3,073
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	7,389	10,408	—3,139
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 30th Oct. ...			
Europe	21,505	29,401	—7,896
China	800	nil	+800
Japan	17,608	6,849	+10,759
Coast Ports ...	1,613	4,046	—2,433
Total ...	41,526	40,296	—1,230
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	9,648	6,284	+3,382
China			
Japan	nil	225	—225
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 24th October, 1908,—803 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 18th July 1908,—33,505 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Prices in the Home markets show little change on the week, the small decline in the earlier part having been recovered in one day. Reports of frost have been prevalent, but as nearly half the Crops is already ginned, and about 70 per cent. picked, the damage in any case should not be of a serious nature. At the same time the continued steadiness of the governing Markets is a point that cannot be overlooked. Trade in America is said to be improving and many people are beginning to have a more favourable opinion of the market. The strike continues, but endeavours are being made to bring about a compromise between the employers and the employees, the result of which will be looked for with much interest.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table as of prices ruling in the Home markets shewn by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	4·95 ...	5·00 ...	+05
Futures, Oct.-Nov.	4·72 ...	4·74 ...	+02
Do. Feb.-Mar.	4·61 ...	4·64 ...	+03
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·40 ...	9·35 ...	—05
Futures, Dec. ...	8·93 ...	8·91 ...	—02
Do. Mar. ...	8·73 ...	8·75 ...	+02
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	8·15-16 ...	9 ...	+1/16
Futures, Dec. ...	8·69 ...	8·69 ...	unchgd
Do. Mar. ...	8·65 ...	8·66 ...	+01

During the early part of the past week, our market was closed for the Dewali Holidays, during which a moderate business was done in Nagpur tyles, Khandeish, Bengals and Broach for forward delivery. Since the reopening of the market a small business has been done chiefly in Bengals and Oomras for January delivery, and there is some enquiry for fine M. G. Khandeish, November delivery, business having been done at Rs. 194 1-2. The market closes quiet but steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton there has been a better demand the last few days. The inquiry has run on saw ginned, Coomptas, Broach, Bengals and Oomras, both exporters and mills being buyers. New Bengals are arriving in small quantities, and any lots of nice quality, free from stain, are snapped up by Japan buyers at fair rates.

Crop accounts are on the whole favourable, and while there are no indications of a bumper yield our present estimate of the total receipts into Bombay from 1st October 1908 to 30th September 1909 is in the neighbourhood of 2,600,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	225	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212-13	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damanganum-Pulgaon ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khanganum-Akola ...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Ammoti... ...	196-97	,,
Fine M. G. Mattia	189	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	183	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	,,
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	180 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	169	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 Bales
Total Imports ... ... 8,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·74	4·66	4·65	4·64
	unchgd.		

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·64	4·64	4·64	4·64	4·64
		unchanged.		

FREIGHTS.

There has been a fair demand for ready shipment during the week, and business has been done for Liverpool and Marseilles at 5s. and 5s. 6d., for Hull Antwerp and London at 7s. and for Dunkirk, Havre and Genoa at 9s.

Ready rates are as under :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	8s.	8s. 6d.
Dunkirk ...	9s.	11s.
Havre ...	9s.	11s.
Genoa ...	9s.	10s.
Hamburg ...	9s. 6d.	9s.
Hull ...	7s. 6d.	8s.
Liverpool ...	6s.	6s. 6d.
Trieste and Venice	12s.	13s.

For forward there is also a fair enquiry and we quote p. p. November 9s., December 11s., January 12s., February 12s. 6d. and March to June 13s.

The "Austrian Lloyds" rates are November 12s. seeds, 13s. cotton; December 13s. and 14s. respectively, January to June 15s. and 15s. 6d.

The "Rubattino" is full for November and quotes December 13s. seeds, 14s. cotton; January 14s. and 15s.; February 14s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.; March to May 15s. and 16s.

The "P. and O." quotes November 7s. 6d. and 8s. and December 10s. and 11s.

The "Anchor Line" rates are November 7s. seeds, 7s. 6d. cotton; December 9s. and 10s.; January 10s. and 11s.; February 1s. 6d. and 12s.; March to May 12s. 6d. and 13s.

The "Wilson Line" quoted November 7s. 6d. and 8s., December 10s. and 11s., January 10s. 6d., and 11s. 6d., February 11s. and 11s. 6d. and March to May 12s. and 13s.

The s.s. "Florida" has been fixed during the week for Antwerp and Middlesborough at 14s. D.W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady but with little doing. No important business took place during the "Moorut."

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 4 0	B. T.
May	,,	7 13 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm with an upward tendency. Up-country dealers are rather buying contracts for forward delivery than selling owing to deficiency of rain at sowing time. When sowings commenced the ground was too wet, and towards the end it was hard without rain. The Home markets are improving owing to less offerings from this side.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 8 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore, Apl-May ...	,,	7 14 0	R.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat... ...	,,	9 6 0	B.T.
Yellow Gujerat Apl.-May. ...	,,	8 4 0	,,

Gingellyseed :—

In consequence of the limited demand from Home the market is easier, but dealers are shy of selling freely as up-country rates are higher than those ruling here.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	46 0 0	
Black Beawar... ...	,,	43 8 0	
Red Kutni	,,	42 0 0	
White Havri	,,	43 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 9 0	B. T.
Apl-May	,,	9 7 0	R. T.

Castorseed :—

This market is also quiet and quotations are as under :—

Ready	Rs.	6 3 0	
Apl-May	,,	5 13 6	R. T.

Cottonseed :—

The market is steady and business has been done at Rs. 25-8-0 to Rs. 26-0-0 for ready and Rs. 22-8-0 for January delivery.

Mowrasseed :—

The market is firm with business passing at Rs. 6-12-0 B. T. for ready stuff.

Groundnuts—

A small business has been done in new crop.

Jan.-Feb ... ... Rs. 39 8 0

Wheat :—

The market is firm. Prices of all food grains have risen considerably during the past month owing to deficiency of rain at sowing time.

We quote :—

Ready White, Karachi...	Rs.	6 9 6	
White Delhi, April-May...	,,	5 8 6	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ...	,,	5 12 0	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	47,704	cwts.
Linseed	8,611	,,
Rapeseed	2,088	,,
Gingellyseed ...	39,516	,,
Poppyseed	1,038	,,
Groundnuts	802	,,
Castorseed	30,416	,,
Rice	119,532	,,
Myrabollams	9,580	,,
Cottonseed	12,550	,,
Mowrasseed	13,052	,,
Gram	16,296	,,
Joowar	1,481	,,
Maize	117	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet. The Dewali business in the bazaar is reported to have been about 3,000 packages Foreign Goods and about 30,000 packages local goods. Nothing of importance in the way of business has been done by Importing houses. Prices are unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market still shows no signs of improvement. Reports from the Delhi and Cawnpore Markets are discouraging. The position of unsold interest is consequently improving in the least.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is unchanged and there is no business doing. The Home market keeps steady.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet. Sales during the Dewali Holidays were very poor. The demand from up-country is very meagre owing both to the after-effects of famine, and to plague and fever in the consuming markets. Prices are steady and some improvement is shortly looked for.

DHOOTIES.—No change has taken place in this market. Home prices are steady, but there is no business doing.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market shows some advance on the week but there is no corresponding advance here owing to large stocks held by dealers. Rates are however 4 annas to 8 annas per cwt. higher.

YELLOW METAL.—Shows no change.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices have advanced in many cases. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,462 1-2 and Bank of Indias to Rs. 66 1-2. Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 51 1-2. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Mill Coy's shares are unchanged at Rs. 675 and Central Indias at Rs. 1,735. Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares are also unchanged at Rs. 1,607 1-2. Currimbhais, in the earlier part of the week, declined to Rs. 1,110 but later on they improved to Rs. 1,140. Connaughts are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 252 1-2. Davids after fluctuating between Rs. 420 and Rs. 450 closed at Rs. 447 1-2 for December. Empress have jumped to Rs. 350 and Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 178 3-4. Kohinoors have declined from Rs. 825 to Rs. 815. Luxmi Cotton are quiet at Rs. 1,490. Manekji Petits dropped heavily during the week from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 3,340 but they close at Rs. 3,385 for December, New Great Easterns are quiet at Rs. 207. New City of Bombay are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 725. Phoenix are unchanged at Rs. 107 1-2. Sassoon Spinning Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 990. Southern Marathas have improved to Rs. 220. Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,315. Standards have declined to Rs. 1,390. Fazulbhai mills shares are steady at Rs. 220. Press shares are steady, mofussils are at Rs. 680; New Berars are quiet at Rs. 510; Indian Cotton at Rs. 133 3-4. Volkart's have changed hand at Rs. 490. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have declined to Rs 425. Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 562 1-2. Ahmedabad Dholka are at Rs. 105. Amritsar Patis have changed hands at Rs 120. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 132, Bombay Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 10,100. The Bombay S. N. Company's ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 357 1-2, and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 367 1-2. The Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ld. Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 156, and ordinary shares have improved from Rs. 128 to Rs. 134. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 450. Treachers are at Rs. 610 and Kemps at Rs. 205. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 930, Central India Mining Co. shares have improved to Rs. 415 and Bamankuas to Rs. 10, Shivrajpur Syndicate A. and B. shares to Rs. 25 and C. shares to Rs. 20 1-2. Sudar Carbonic Acid Co. Ld. shares have changed hands at Rs. 80. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust	(due 1968)...	98-0-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust	(due 1968)	97-0-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal	(due 1946)	97-8-0
5 per cent. ,, ,,	(due 1935)	113-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,,	(due 1933)	115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 30th October from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons ...	94¼
Erics ...	32¼
Unions ...	174¼
Southern Pref. (American) ...	54¼
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	179¼
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref ...	52
South Eastern (Defd) ...	32½
Burma Railway ...	105
Nizam's State Railway ...	112
South Indian Railway (1910) ...	103
Southern Punjab Railway ...	131½
Brighton A (Berthas) ...	79¼
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	43½
Great Western (Grd.) ...	122¼
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	211½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3½
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	8½
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference ...	3½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4 7/16
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	6½
Calcutta Trams ...	6
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£ 2-3-0d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	82¼
Chartered of S. Africa ...	17s.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	4½
East Rands ...	4 7/16
Rand Mines ...	6 1/16
Tangayikas ...	3½
Mysore Gold ...	4 1/16
Champion Reefs ...	6s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing) ...	5s.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1½
Hydersbad (Deccan) ...	2 1/16
Nundydroog ...	25s.
Anaconda Copper ...	9 7/16
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	69½
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	23s. 9d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	8½
Geoya Brownhill ...	12s. 9d.
Withwatersrand Deep ...	4 3/16
New Kleinfontein ...	2½
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	22s. 3d.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

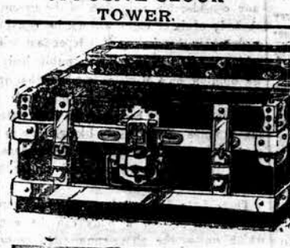
Travellers

BY LAND OR SEA

can fulfil all their requirements by paying a visit to that "Stores of all Stores."

Parry Smith & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. BOMBAY.



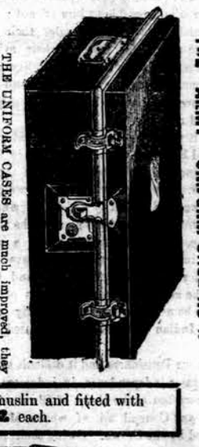
THE "RAJAH" TRUNK.

THE "RAJAH" STEEL TRUNK, near to illustration, but fitted with Bar Lock and Hasp, is made of the best 24 Gauge Steel and well protected throughout.

Size 28" 30" 32" 34"
Price, Rs. 15-12, 17-13-12 21-8 each.

THE "OFFICIAL" DESPATCH BOX, near to illustration, English made, fitted with patent Triple Lock which secures the box in three places.

Size 14" 16". Price, Rs. 22-8 25-8 each.



THE "ARMY" UNIFORM CASE NO 1.

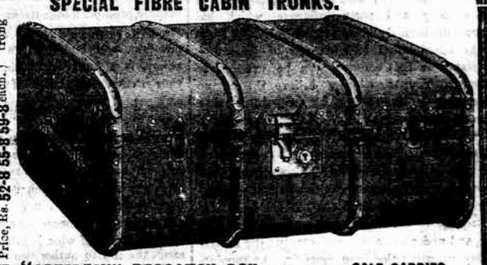
THE UNIFORM CASES are much improved, they have the moulding round the top and bottom and are Air Proof and Dust Proof. Thoroughly Strong. Sizes 36" 40" 44" each. Prices, Rs. 32-8 36 44-8 each.

Travelling Cushions made of floral art muslin and fitted with clean cotton. Rs. 1-12 each.

REAL FIBRE TRUNKS.

BROWN FIBRE DEEP TRUNK, as per above. Sizes 32" by 20" by 17" 34" by 20" by 17" 36" by 20" by 18" Price, Rs. 64-8 68-0 72-8 each.

SPECIAL FIBRE CABIN TRUNKS.



BROWN FIBRE CABIN TRUNKS, near to illustration, which are considered twice as durable as leather, yet they are very light in weight. Size 32" by 19" by 12" Durable Iron Bound and Strong Price, Rs. 52-8 55-8 59-8 each.

THE "ABERDEEN" DESPATCH BOX.

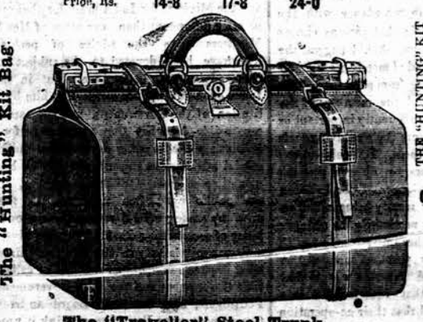
THE "ABERDEEN" DESPATCH BOX, Steel throughout, Enamelled Black, with Gold Lines, and fitted good Lever Lock.

Size, 14" 16" 18"
Price, Rs. 14-8 17-8 24-0

GOLF CADDIES.

GOLF CADDIES. Tan Mail Canvas Golf Caddies, bound with leather ends with Tan Leather ring Tops. Size, 34" by 37" Rs. 11-8

The "Hunting" Kit Bag.



THE "HUNTING" KIT BAG, near to illustration, made of superior Cowhide, lined Check Drill, double action Lever Lock, Brass fittings, Swing Handles, and two Straps. Size: 24". Price, 45/- Size: 26" Price, Rs. 49-8

CIRCULAR PILLOWS.

Circular Air Pillows, made of strong Rubber. Size: 14 in. Price, Rs. 4-8 each.

The "Traveller" Steel Trunk.

THE "TRAVELLER" STEEL TRUNK, near to illustration, fitted with Strong Brass Lever Lock, strong and durable.

Size, 28" 30" 32" 34"
Price, Rs. 9-0 11-0 12-12 13-12.

Rug Straps. Tan Leather Rug Straps, English make.

Size: 42 48 59 60 ins.
Price, Rs. 1-4 1-12 2-0 2-4 each.

The "Orient" Kit Bag.

The "Orient" Kit Bag, near to illustration, of Superior Cowhide, with four Solid Leather capped Corners, two Straps, all round fitted with best Brass Fittings and good Lock.

Size 24" Price, Rs. 52. Size 26" Price, Rs. 56 each.

Comparison of Prices will demonstrate that a saving of at least 20 per cent can be effected by dealing direct with us.

PARRY SMITH & CO.,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

Out without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired virility, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
See the Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

THE

Choice

OF A

Piano

is an important matter.

You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.

Rose

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

A WONDERFUL BOOK SALE.

The catalogue of the great Amherst Library sale is out to-day, and all the preliminary notices will hardly dull the taste of the book-men for its amazing pages. The library, being what it is, has more character than some big ones which have been in the sale-room of late years. Its two "lines" are early printed books and early Bibles, Prayer-books, Testaments, homily volumes, and so on. Even the Caxtons alone would make an article—fifteen of them, and a remarkable number quite perfect. The Rylands Library, of course, will still possess the only perfect copy of the "Liber Festivalis," but this sale will bring into the market the only genuinely perfect copy of the "Recuyell," for the Longleat one has been made up in places. There are good examples of Wynkyn de Warde and Pynson, and of rarer presses still, like that of Ulrich Zel and Rood and Hunt at Oxford. Copies of the great Bible of Tyndale, Coverdale, primers of Henry VIII., an astonishing collection of Prayer-books of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and a copy of Martin Luther's "Confession of Faith" of the date 1543 (five years earlier than the copies generally known), which has a companion in a copy recently discovered at Oxford by Mr. Gordon Duff—all these things will make this a sale such as one has hardly known or heard of, for it will have more scholarly character, I think, than the Crawford sale of 1887. There are two First Folios of Shakspere, but they are like a casual excursion from the real lines of the library. That is enough to show how wonderfully the collection impresses one. The first part of the sale begins on December 3 and the second part on March 24 next year, unless some private offer is made for the librarary. But alas! Rylands Libraries are not made every day.

MANCHESTER CHURCH CONGRESS.

To-morrow Manchester receives the forty-eighth of the series of Church Congresses which have been held in most parts of England since 1861. This is the third visit to Cottonopolis—the others having been in 1863 and 1888—and the third time the Congress has been in Lancashire for four years (Liverpool 1904, Barrow-in-Furness 1906). English Churchmen foregather this week under the presidency of Bishop Knox, whose vigorous personality has given him a hold on the strenuous workers chiefly forming the people of his diocese. The regular Congress-goers among the clergy are, for the most part, well-matured men—a fact which led a barber in one town visited, who was asked his opinion about the assembly, to say (with true professional instinct) that "he thought there were a lot of baldheads among them."

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS SECONDED.

And if the State is thus keen in the furtherance of education, the primary and the higher, no less zeal is shown by the people. For the last two years lectures on elocution (la diction) have been delivered at Ecoles Normales in various parts of France by a professor, a specialist in his subject, whose expenses of travel &c., were entirely defrayed by the pupils, each paying a small subscription—viz., thirty centimes! The Ecole Normale, or training school for teachers of both sexes, is, as we might expect a creation of the Revolution. It was in 1794 that the first school for male teachers was opened by the Convention, 1,200 pupils being enrolled. In 1842 only eleven training colleges for women teachers existed. In 1879 Jules Ferry passed a law by which each Department was compelled to maintain one of these colleges.

HEADMASTER OF SHERBORNE RESIGNS.

The Rev. Frederik Brooke Westcott, who is resigning the headmastership of Sherborne School, which he has held sine 1892, is a son of the great "Christian Socialist" Bishop of Durham. He had a distinguished career at Cambridge, where he won the Bell Scholarship and the Members' Prize for Latin Essay, and graduated, like his father, as Senior Classic. Mr. Westcott, during his not very proplonged tenure of office, has proved a most efficient ruler, and leaves the famous old Minster School with enhanced prestige. The late Bishop of Durham has several scholarly sons in Holy Orders besides Mr. Brooke Westcott, one of them being an Indian Bishop.

A DOOMED CITY CHURCH.

St. Alphage London Wall, which will be doomed to demolition by the death of Mr. Wheler Bush, perpetuates the memory of a stirring historic episode. It was originally erected nearly a thousand years ago by the grateful citizens of London to commemorate Elfege, or Alphege, the patriotic Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, who was battered to death with beef-bones by drunken Danes because he refused to advice his countrymen to surrender. The present edifice in mainly a Georgian structure of small aesthetic importance. It contains a quaint monument to Lord Major Hayward, his two wives, and sixteen children; but this is merely a modern replica.

A MOTORING BISHOP.

Bishop Yeatman-Biggs (who has been much in the public eye of late) is, of course, well known to London audiences, where he worked both as a parish clergyman at Sydenham and as Suffragan Bishop of Southwark, and he is one of the few bishops who have been parochial curates. To his experience at St. Saviour's may be traced the history of the Collegiate Church model he has just given to Coventry. The day following that event, in Midland Church history his lordship was presented with a motor-car from Churchmen (and others) in his diocese but he has long been among the motorists and the episcopal car is a common sight in the towns and villages thereabouts. One of the outstanding facts in his Worcester episcopate is a vigorous administration and efforts after the development of religious life in the diocese.

WOMEN AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From present evidences it seems likely that women will take a greater part in the Presidential contest in the United States than in former elections, although their advocacy may not take such unconventional shapes. In the last election one good lady campaigned Indiana for the Republicans on a milk-white horse, singing and speaking from her place in the saddle; another masqueraded as Joan of Arc, proclaimed her "visions" to sympathetic crowds; a third—a Colorado lady—taught a bear to dance with a wand from a block-alphabet the name of her favourite candidate's name, and made revenue by exploiting the bear's political progress; other ladies started prayer-chains to procure that the different candidates' chances of

[illegible]SIDENT AS AUTHOR.

[illegible]g to be President of the United [illegible]Monthly" remarks, if afterwards [illegible]publish. The figure of £10,000 [illegible]he price which Mr. Roosevelt [illegible]onicle of his year's big-game [illegible]. It is recalled that General [illegible]bont £100,000 in royalties [illegible]nal memoires Abraham [illegible]live to write his memo- [illegible]have cared to undertake [illegible]ed biography on him, [illegible]John Hay was part [illegible]sale, and must have

MILO FOOD
THE RACE
FOR
THE FOOD
THE FOOD
FOR
THE RACE
If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesom and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their per ec growth.
Sample and pamphlet free, on applicatins to
TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

If you wish to buy
RELIABLE SEEDS
send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from
PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,
No. 8, Napier Road,
Camp POONA.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

INVALUABLE TO RESIDENTS IN HOT CLIMATES.

The sales of "KOKO" became so large in Australia that a factory had to be built for its manufacture.

This demand arose through the benefits derived by the inhabitants of that hot country from the use of "KOKO FOR THE HAIR." It is absolutely essential that something must be used to tone up the scalp, in a hot climate, or, loss of hair will result.

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dun coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

"KOKO" THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.

BUT

KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.
"KOKO" is sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof

The only Medicine for which awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and Healthy.

Beware of "vile imitations"—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished approbation.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 12s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

Facsimile of Blue and Silver Label.

To Consumers of Brandy.

When buying a bottle of brandy, make certain that it bears in **BLUE and SILVER** a body label similar in design to that shown above, and either One, Two or Three Stars on the neck of the bottle. These marks are designed for your protection, to tell you that the brandy is of the **Highest Quality**—in fact, that it is the world-famous

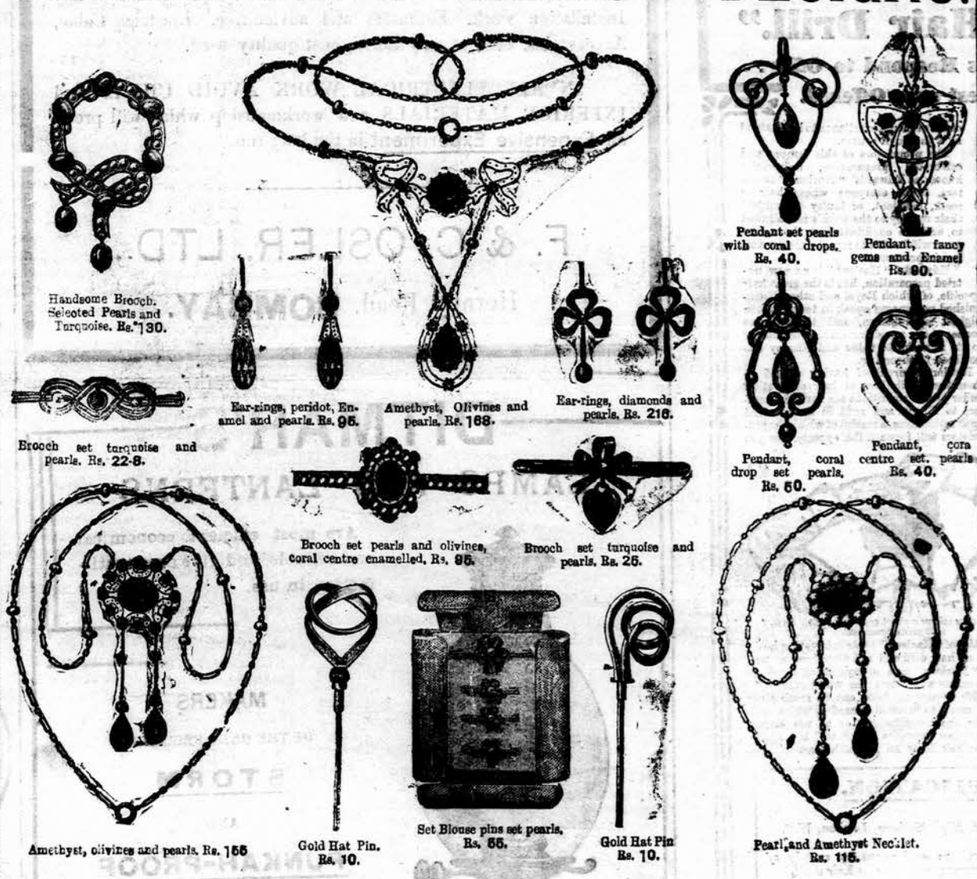
ONE STAR TWO STAR

MARTELL'S
BLUE and SILVER LABEL
BRANDY.

THREE STAR

Facsimile showing J&F MARTELL COGNAC of capsule trade-mark.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Handsome Brooch. Selected Pearls and Turquoise. Rs. 130.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls, Rs. 60.
Pendant, coral centre set. pearls Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled, Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls, Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery is
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
LONDON.

Sole Agents:
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

"THE AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
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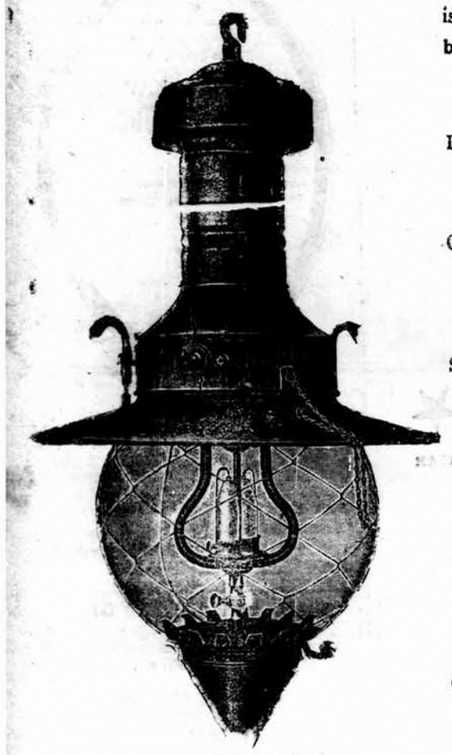

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